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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

KHORRAMSHAHR STREET FIGHTING CITED

OW170846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, October 17 (XINHUA)--Violent street fighting between Iraqi forces and Iranian defenders has been going on in Iran's southeastern port city Khorramshahr since last night, according to Radio Tehran this morning.

An earlier report of the radio said that "hand-to-hand combats are occurring...house to house" last night in several Khorramshahr neighborhoods and "the defenders, who succeeded in retaking certain positions from the enemy, have made an urgent appeal to the Iranian population for aid and reinforcements as soon as possible."

In Abadan, the radio reported yesterday, Iranian army, supported by air force, waged a counterattack around the city, and forced Iraqi troops to retreat 10 kms to a point 20 kms from the city.

During the fight, the city's defenders backed by fighter planes seized four Iraqi ground-to-ground missiles, destroyed several tanks and killed or captured a number of Iraqi soldiers.

Abadan townspeople were preparing for street fighting, Radio Tehran said, Abadan's women had built barricades blocking the city's entrances as the population resisted alongside the military forces. The city "will become a hell for the Iraqi infidels" if they should enter, the radio said.

The radio also quoted a report of PARS, official Iranian news agency, as saying that at noon yesterday, Iraqi aircraft bombed Kermanshah, capital of Kermanshahan Province. A clinic, two schools and a mosque were hit.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

TEHRAN, BAGHDAD BOMBED--Baghdad, October 16 (XINHUA)--Iraqi fighter-bombers pounded Tehran today and set fire to oil storage tanks there, said a military communique issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces High Command this evening. Iranian jets struck today at Baghdad, the southern port of Basra, the Kurdish populated town of Sulaymaniyah in the north and other places of Iraq, the communique added. Correspondents of the Iraqi News Agency reported from the front that Iraqi forces have occupied Abadan radio station in the northeastern suburbs of the city. Iraqi warplanes had blown up all the six oil pipelines carrying fuel to Tehran. Communications between Abadan and other parts of Iran, particularly with the capital, have been cut. Fighting along all other border areas is still going on. [Text] [OW170912 Beijing XINHUA in English 0905 GMT 17 Oct 80]

CSO: 4020

PARTY AND STATE

SIGNIFICANCE OF TOP LEADERSHIP SHUFFLES ANALYZED

Hong Kong ZHENGMING [CONTEND] in Chinese No 35, 1 Sep 80 pp 5-8

[Article by Luo Bing [5012 0393]: "China's Outlook as Seen from the National People's Congress"]

[Text] During the day it is sometimes sunny and sometimes cloudy; at night it is sometimes moonlit and sometimes gloomy. This is typical of Beijing's weather in late August. Isn't the political climate just as unpredictable? From 23 to 25 August, the representatives of the National People's Congress and the members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference will be reporting to the meeting in Beijing from all over the country. When their scheduled or chartered flights gradually land at Beijing Airport, will they be touched by the changing scene? Will this question mark emerge from deep down in their hearts?

"Strange Tales From Overseas"

Perhaps "visitors" from Heilongjiang, Fujian, or Tibet will not be so "sentimental." But it won't be surprising if a representative from Hong Kong is deep in thought and raises such a question. Why? Because recently there have been too many "strange tales from overseas":

"Deng Xiaoping will be the National Chairman"; A revolt occurred in the Nanjing Military Region"; "Xu Shiyu is organizing an anti-Deng coalition"; "Deng Xiaoping has been arrested in Beijing. . ."

When these tales reached Beijing, I learned from "informed" sources that strange tales from overseas were strange tales, after all, and that there was no truth to them. Nonetheless, why suddenly have there been so many rumors spread overseas? Would these rumors sell overseas?

In the unusually busy VIP reception room at Beijing Airport, I met a friend from Hong Kong. When we talked about those rumors from overseas, he said that most people in Hong Kong considered them rumors rather than facts. Those rumors, however, have become the hottest August conversational topics in Hong Kong. This situation reflected the people's concern

about China's politics. Perhaps some people's hearts were indeed covered by shadows.

The motives of the rumormongers may not be the same. But all the rumors have a common theme--namely, they are unfavorable to Deng Xiaoping. Some people are trying to spread an atmosphere of Chinese political instability before the opening of the Third Session of the Fifth National People's Congress.

Hu Yaobang's Speech

Why in recent years has the spearhead of overseas rumors been pointing toward Deng Xiaoping? Why did those people detest Deng so much? Many of the young friends I met in Beijing were critical of Deng's abolishing the wall posters. Yet many others lauded Deng for his work in the past three to four years: from the overturning of numerous unjust cases, to the de-deifying of Mao Zedong; from his struggle against forces within the party that dragged the "four modernizations," to his opposition to blind faith in, and worship of, an individual; from the stimulation of the nation's economy, to the partial liberation of political life. They considered Deng gutsy, courageous, methodical, and competent--a rare politician and pragmatist. According to a recent speech by Hu Yaobang, the top lieutenant under Deng, the current situation in China is quite good and China's future is quite attractive.

Hu's speech was delivered at the CCP National Propaganda Work Conference on 14 July in Beijing. Originally the conference was to be presided over by CCP Propaganda Department Secretary Wang Renzhong, but Wang was absent due to illness. In his stead, Lu Dingyi and Zhou Yangxian addressed the conference, and Hu also talked about eight problems. This speech by Hu, even when passed down the ranks, was not allowed to be recorded or taped. Thus the speech I heard from some friends is at best the basic idea of its basic content.

Founding, Construction, and Development of the Nation

In his speech, Hu recounted the three periods in the course of the 59 years of the CCP and the nation:

1. 1921-1949, i.e., from the founding of the CCP to the founding of the People's Republic of China, may be called the Founding Period. These 28 years witnessed countless ups and downs, and the road was tortuous, he said.
2. 1949-1976, i.e., from the liberation of mainland China to the death of Mao Zedong, may be called the Construction Period. The greatest turmoil during these 26 years was the 10 years of calamities of the Cultural Revolution.

3. After 1977, the period may be called the Development Period. Hu believed that great changes have occurred in these three years, and he cited the liberalizing of thought, the pragmatic approach, and the adjustment of the economy as evidence. He said that since 1979, people who had experienced great setbacks and difficulties have regained their confidence in the future. Hu believed that the nation's future is very promising and that people under the age of 65 may all see a bright tomorrow.

Calming Down "Three Great Stormy Waves"

Hu said that three great stormy waves have been calmed since last year: first, the Xidan Democracy Wall Affair; second, the leftist upsurge (in reference to the Fanshi [0416 2508, "Everything-Is"] Faction); and third, the security of society--robbery, illegal emigration, burglary, murder, etc. These three tasks were accomplished without resorting to methods of political movement. Rather, the methods used were to strengthen the party's leadership and upgrade ideological work, including the implementation of policies and other political and economic measures.

Beyond and Within Expectation

The secretary general remarked that the original plan for 1980 was to increase industrial output by 6 percent and aim for an increase of 8 percent, but a 13 percent increase is now in sight. This might be deemed either beyond expectations or within expectations. Why is it within expectations? It is because the Fifth Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee readjusted the plan and implemented policies conducive to economic development. The appearance of the countryside is rapidly changing. He gave one particular example: in suburban Shanghai, the average yearly per capita income for a couple of production teams has already reached 1,000 U.S. dollars. Hu said that, nationwide, there are 1,000 brigades whose average yearly per capita income has exceeded 300 yen. He was against the use of a "wealth contest" as a means of promoting production in rural areas. He considered this in essence a method of using the techniques of mass movement and politics to handle the economy. Hu reaffirmed the positive effect of individual farming, saying that one should not equate individual farming with capitalism. Under the present conditions of low productivity, certain types of work must be carried out by the individual. In the past, collective labor was uniformly adopted for farming, but in practice it always turned into collective loitering. Individual farming must be differentiated from the initiative of capitalism.

Persons Under 65 May See

In criticizing the communications equipment of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY as being far behind the times, the secretary general mentioned that the problem of modernizing the people's life is one of electrification. Hu

said that he had asked the Ministry of Water Conservation and Electric Power to make an estimate on how many watts of electricity the state must supply in order to realize the electrification of the people's life. A life with a television set, a refrigerator, an electric fan, and a telephone might be achieved step by step in 10 years, starting from the large and medium-size cities and then to the villages. He also said that a mere 1 percent increase in energy source would increase production by 3-5 percent.

At the Propaganda Work Conference, Hu strongly emphasized speaking the truth and was very much against false, big, and empty talk. But can Hu's prophecy that the country's future is full of hope and that people under the age of 65 may all see a glorious prospect ahead be realized?

The "Big News" at the National People's Congress

At the present time in Beijing, as elsewhere in the country, many people no longer believe any CCP leader's words about how wonderful, how bright, and how glorious the country's future will be. Everyone shares a common "wait and see" attitude. See what? See the facts. The common people are realists; they are no longer idealists. For this reason, the public's feeling toward this National People's Congress is sort of like "watching a parade."

Will the National People's Congress produce any bombshells? There is not going to be any sudden, great news. But the organizational adjustments and personnel shuffling at the State Council must be considered big news.

Three Meanings of Personnel Shuffling

The recent personnel shuffling at the State Council is quite significant.

First of all, the central government has become more youthful. Several aged vice premiers have been ousted from the State Council and replaced by younger and more energetic successors. The average age at the premier level has been reduced. Of course, the rejuvenization is rather limited. The Central Secretariat established by the Fifth Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee was considered a young unit, but Chen Yun was not satisfied, saying that the average age was still rather old. Chen proposed that the Central Secretariat also adopt its own "four modernizations," i.e., (1) rejuvenization, (2) intellectualization, (3) specialization, and (4) systemization. Conceivably the revamped State Council should also adopt these "four modernizations."

Secondly, the central government is setting examples for the whole nation in conscientiously renewing the leadership and ranks of the cadres. At present, the State Council has a big responsibility and a long journey ahead of it, and it indeed needs "strong men" who can diligently carry out the party's line and who have better ability to serve at the premier

and minister levels. Some point out that Zhao Ziyang, while good at handling the economy, is inexperienced in foreign affairs. True, Zhao does have some good qualifications and some shortcomings. But in all of China, how many persons possess the all-around ability of Zhou Enlai? Zhao is faithful to the line of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, and he is courageous, authoritative, and daring; he must be deemed a rare talent. Wan Li is a man of similar talent. Both should assume more important posts, and they are likely to improve government efficiency rapidly through practical action. The recent personnel shuffling is, in reality, an experiment in abolishing the life-term system. Those who have good character, ability, and health should rise to the top; those who are old and not-so-qualified should step down. Every agency and every department should observe the fundamental principle that those who mismanage should resign. Now that the State Council has set the example, the magnitude of its influence is beyond estimation.

Furthermore, resistance to implementing the party's line may be lessened. In the past few years, certain top officials at the State Council controlled the economy, but their minds were rather stiff. They were not extreme leftists, nor did they belong in the "gang of four." But ideologically they were contaminated by factionalism and were leaning toward Wang [Jongxing]. Emotionally they resisted every thought-liberalizing and format-breaking plan, policy, or approach. Thus they either proceeded halfheartedly or resisted the party's line. Equally bad is the fact that they clung to factionalism and reinforced each other. In so doing, they become obstacles to the execution of the line laid out in the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Plenary Sessions of the 11th Party Central Committee. Now, with the resignation of some top officials from the State Council and the adjustments in some departments, this obstacle has suffered a great setback and has been greatly weakened. This situation may be beneficial to future work in economy. Some say that it may be advantageous to retain some opposition within the government. At this moment, it appears exactly so.

Judging from the changes, the leadership at the State Council has been strengthened and its overall capacity enlarged. This is a guarantee for new developments in the nation's political and economical life. That is to say, the outlook of the country will be better than in the past.

Many Unresolved Problems

Of course, the problems are not that simple.

For example, in carrying out the election, certain districts and units did quite well; the flavor of democracy was quite rich. No longer is it unusual to see talented persons receive recognition and college graduates rise to leading posts. However, in many districts and units, election remains a put-on, a window dressing. The gate to democracy is not yet wide open. This is a fact of political life.

To cite another example, resistance to reviving the economy is still formidable. Some cadres consider the present economic policy something smacking of "capitalism" and "revisionism" and resist its implementation. Many farmers are afraid that the policy concerning privately owned land and livestock may change. Farmers in the mountainous areas of Guangdong felt more secure only after the government issued certificates for the private lots. In many enterprises, all sorts of problems arose from adjusting salaries and giving bonuses. Some enterprises reported temporary phenomena of loitering and strikes. In certain units, suicides and murders occurred because of quarrels over distribution. This is a fact of economic life.

To cite yet another example, the arena of literature and arts is sometimes "open" and sometimes "restricted." Some of the conditions of "restriction" stem from the authorities' ideas, and some are due to disturbances among the underlings upon hearing words from higher-ups. What crime did Liu Binyan [0491 6363 7159] commit in writing "Between Man and Monster"? But his situation became awkward after some criticism from higher-ups. His request to attend proper literary activities abroad on invitation was not approved, after a long delay. The movie "Tonight the Stars Shine" by Bai Hua [4101 2901] was acclaimed by many, yet it was attacked by some VIP, who mockingly said, "Tonight the stars don't shine." The imposition of "restrictions" in the arena of literature and arts today, however, is no longer possible. Many authors and editors are quite courageous, unafraid of the chilly winds, and bold enough to counter the current. The situation in the arena of literature and arts is a reflection of the stormy political life.

Resistance to Retirement of Old Cadres

In conclusion, I must mention some discouraging events. At present, the CCP is trying to process the mass retirement of old cadres from the party, the government, and the armed services, and at the same time to promote large-scale employment of intellectuals and middle-age and young cadres. This is a great event that has strategic significance. But the task met a great deal of resistance, and its progress has been slower than anticipated. Why has there been such great resistance? Simply put, many old cadres want to keep their positions in order to preserve their power. Their attitude is "I have seniority. I am staying put. What can you do to me?" In China, power means everything.

Many cadres have become intoxicated with power because of conveniences such as being able to go through the backdoor to get things done, buy expensive goods, purchase imported electrical appliances, and place their children in ideal positions... Old guys who hang on to their high posts, however, are not popular. There was an article that appeared in the 14 August GUANGZHOU RIBAO entitled "The Senile Churchill." It vividly depicted the senility of former British Prime Minister Churchill at the advanced age of 80. Isn't this an article that was hinting obliquely at someone?

A Tale About Ye Jianying's Eldest Son

With the opening of the Third National People's Congress, Chairman Ye Jianying is again as busy as can be. People expect someone like Marshal Ye, who has rendered outstanding service to the country but is now old and in poor health, to set an example for the elimination of the life-term system and the promotion of up-and-coming young talent. Rumors about Marshal Ye abound in Beijing; most of them concern "power." "A rumor ends with a wise man," but rumors are passed around particularly among the wise men (the intellectuals). I heard an unconfirmed but rather shocking tale from a friend who came to Beijing from Guangdong: the eldest son of Marshal Ye, Ye Xuanping [5509 6693 1627], may become mayor of Guangzhou Municipality; Yang Shangkun [2799 1424 2492] and Xi Zhongkai [3045 0112 0534] are to be transferred to the central government. The latter possibility has been tossed around before. The first part of the tale, I believe, is unfounded. Ye Xuanping's current position is deputy governor of Guangdong Province (to date, few overseas know that Marshal Ye's son is deputy governor of Guangdong Province). He was trained as a technologist and is said to be quite capable. But if he should become mayor, would he win the support of the people? It doesn't seem easy. Rumor also has it that the first secretary of Yuexiu District in Guangzhou, Lu Senglin [4261 2773 2651], a 1951 graduate of Qinghua University, may be promoted to secretary of the Guangzhou Municipal Committee. Although these are just rumors, it suffices to say that "an empty hole invites the wind." At least, they reflect how people view Marshal Ye.

The Key Is Reform

I am convinced that the minds of certain top party officials are filled with feudalistic thinking. They take advantage of their privileges, seizing every opportunity in every possible way. I also believe that the best decision for Marshal Ye to make would be to retire with honor and set an example for the turnover of leadership. This should win the hearts of the people. There is hope for the country, and there are many problems confronting the country. These are the characteristics of the current domestic situation. How to solve these problems? The key, I am afraid, is in rectifying the workstyle of the party. To rectify incorrect workstyle, all unreasonable systems must be reformed. It is a big job, but it is a task that true revolutionaries and politicians must not avoid.

PARTY AND STATE

PARTY CADRES MUST REMEMBER THEY SERVE THE PEOPLE

Hong Kong ZHENGMING [CONTEND] in Chinese No 35, 1 Sep 80 p 4

[Editorial: "Keep the Welfare of the People in Mind!"]

[Text] Recently the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee's party school gave a "test" to a class of students who were office chiefs and above. The first question was: What is the purpose of socialist production? All kinds of strange answers were given by the students:

"Production for the sake of revolution."

"Production for the sake of strengthening the proletarian dictatorship."

"Production for the sake of improving the rate of production."

Numerous fancy words were used, except that the term "people" was forgotten. No one seemed to know that the purpose of socialist production is to improve the well-being of the people.

This is not an isolated phenomenon. In the past 30 years, we have heard enough of cliches like revolution and strengthening the proletarian dictatorship, etc. Has any top Chinese Communist official ever declared that the purpose of socialist production is to improve the well-being of the people?

The fact is that within the Chinese Communist Party there are countless "revolutionaries" who never look at the people or think about the people. These revolutionaries come in two types.

The first type of revolutionary does not consider people as human beings. A typical example is the petroleum czar (a VIP in the petroleum kingdom) who was responsible for the sinking of the offshore oil rig, Bohai 11. They did not care about the lives of the ship crew; they forced Bohai 11 to proceed with the wrong kind of work at the wrong time and in the wrong place. As a result, the ship sank 72 crew members died, and the country lost 37 million dollars.. Regarding this matter, the cadre in charge at

the Ministry of Petroleum Industry even made self-mocking remarks. Said he, "Struggle necessitates sacrifice." "Pay your tuition while you learn!" How lighthearted! And how glorifying! Minister of Petroleum Industry Song Ming also tried to cover up. These bureaucrats share a distinctive style--treating the people as weeds and ants, but never as human beings. The great revolution that took place 40 years ago converted many from devils into humans, yet in the past 40 years these top bureaucrats among the bureaucrats have turned humans into devils! They do not resemble a human, let alone a communist!

The other type of revolutionary is slightly better. He treats the people like humans--but as his servants. One hundred years ago, Marx and Engels were already uneasy about the cadres in socialist countries turning from servants of society into masters of society. It seems their worries were well-founded. Among the ranks of the Chinese Communist cadres, the secondary bureaucrats, the privileged members, the party bosses, and the officials are the so-called masters of society, in the words of Marx and Engels. They strip the people of their civil rights at will and infringe upon the people's interests. Some of them behave better, viewing that they would rather be selling yams at home than not governing the people properly. But doesn't the concept of "governing the people" also have the positions of master and servant reversed? This type of person would be more suitable as an uncorrupt, benevolent overlord in a feudal system, but certainly not as a qualified communist cadre in a socialist country!

Why must the CCP have a large number of unqualified members? The cause is complex. One of the factors is the feudalist mentality, especially the messianic mentality which for 40 years has plagued the party like a cancer.

For decades many Communist Party members have been singing the line from the "Internationale," "There has never been a so-called messiah." But they also have proclaimed: "The Communist Party liberated the whole nation." Isn't this a manifestation of the messianic mentality? Mao Zedong willingly accepted the plague of "Great Savior of the People" presented to him by the masses and enjoyed listening to "The East Is Red" extolling him as the "Great Savior of the People." This is a typical example. If one proclaims oneself the savior, there is no need to take the people seriously. The feudal emperors clad in yellow robes controlled the life and death of their subjects. The subject must die on the emperor's order. The socialist saviors who wear the bright red gowns have the same prerogative. The people must die on the masters' order. Didn't the grand tragedy of Bohai II take place under the blind command of the "Great Savior of the People?"

Feudalist socialism is in fact antisocialism, being primarily antipeople. It is time that the CCP, deeply plagued by feudalist socialism, pay attention to this cancerous disease. Unless the disease is eradicated,

the party's workstyle will not be rectified and the "four modernizations" will not be realized. We hope that true revolutionaries, on the one hand, will strengthen ideological education within the party and open fire on extreme leftism, feudalist socialism, the messiah mentality, bureaucratism, the special-privilege mentality, the class concept, and the life-term system. We also hope that, on the other hand, the CCP will get on with the big operation--purge party members who do not act like human beings, dismiss unqualified members who cannot be reformed, and conscientiously rectify the party's workstyle. Meanwhile, the party should work hard with the people to eliminate unreasonable political systems and revive the people's democratic life. Only by so doing will the task of the party be accomplished and the country have a promising future.

The Third Session of the Fifth National People's Congress is now in progress. We do not want to say much more. We would just like to remind the ruling party:

From now on, keep the welfare of the people in mind!

9640

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

DENG XIAOPING, ZHAO ZIYANG APPRAISED BY SICHUAN PEOPLE

Hong Kong ZHENGMING [CONTEND] in Chinese No 35, 1 Sep 80 pp 10-11

[Article by Lingwan (0109 2429): "The Sichuan People's View about Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang"]

[Text] The Three Ups and Three Downs of Deng Xiaoping's Inscription

The Sichuan people are straightforward and open; this was my first impression upon entering this province.

How can we prove this? Perhaps some would say that it is easy to sense but difficult to tell.

Perhaps one episode can be given as an example.

In Chongqing, I became acquainted with a new friend; he cordially kept me company everywhere I went. When we passed by the gate of an institution, he suddenly halted and said, with his finger pointing: "Look!"

What he pointed at was a signboard, on which was an inscription by Deng Xiaoping.

I said: "This is Deng Xiaoping's inscription, what's so special about that?"

"This signboard was inscribed before the Cultural Revolution," he guffawed heartily: "Soon after the Cultural Revolution began, it was chipped off. When Deng Xiaoping returned to office in 1973, it was painted on again. When Deng was subject to criticism in 1976, the signboard disappeared once more. During these past 2 years, it came out once more. You see, a signboard by itself is very simple, but in this case it has had such a complicated experience."

"Will it be taken down again?" I jokingly asked.

"Unlikely, definitely unlikely!" he seriously replied.

Not Sold on the Eight-Grade Wage System

Deng Xiaoping is a native of Sichuan. In the early post-liberation period, he was stationed in Chongqing to preside over operations in the south-western region; it is understandable that the Chongqing people are especially fond of him. But it is probably not enough to interpret the episode this way; it is probable that the policies Deng Xiaoping has carried out and insisted upon are of great influence to Sichuan either in the past or at present.

It was said that not long ago Deng Xiaoping came to Sichuan on an inspection tour; this was probably a need on his part to keep in touch with the basic level and to understand relevant conditions just prior to the convening of the National People's Congress. The Chongqing people revealed that Deng Xiaoping had had this to say: "As a matter of my own personal opinion, I don't quite agree with the eight-grade wage system."

The eight-grade wage system came into existence with the founding of the state; it seems likely that this was also copied from the Soviet Union. When a worker first enters a factory, he is given the first grade; from then on he is appraised every few years and promoted to a higher grade, until he reaches the eighth grade. Workers at every given grade generally earn the same salary, with only slight variations according to conditions in different regions.

Except in the case of transfer, a worker's station is fixed, and his wage is also fixed according to his grade. Workers of greater ability but lower grade receive less pay than those of less ability but higher grade. The wage of a worker whose appraisal is not good enough to earn him promotion to a higher grade remains the same in 10 or in 8 years. "Whether he works hard or not, it is the same!" "If you work, it is 36 yuan; if you don't work, it is 36 yuan too!" This is why there were such sayings.

Recently, reward money has been added; those who do well can earn a bit more income. But this reward money system is still not perfect; there are often controversies at the time of appraisal, or everybody would be given a reward, whose meaning is therefore not very great. Besides, the reward cannot exceed a certain proportion in relation to the basic wage; thus this has left the eight-grade wage system intact.

What did Deng Xiaoping mean by what he had to say? Very likely, it was his opinion that this unreasonable system should no longer be allowed to constrain the workers' enthusiasm. If these eight grades are removed and a worker is allowed to receive his wage according to the quality of his work by the genuine application of the principle of more work more pay, a fundamental change may well take place in the situation.

In a capitalist society such as Hong Kong, a worker has no iron rice bowl in the first place and is not given an inflexibly fixed wage in the second

place; if he does not do well, he is liable to be "fired"; if his working hours fall short, his work time is reduced; if he does more work, his wage is also increased correspondingly. Hence, a worker usually "puts his life on the line" in fulfilling his task. If such a system is placed in the socialist society, will it have no consequence? No, I believe the consequence is going to be very great.

In the interior, the eight-grade wage system has always been looked upon as something "holy and inviolable" or "prescribed by imperial authority"; who would have dared to doubt it, let alone to revise it? But it was Deng Xiaoping who dared to have something to say and who dared to express a different opinion. This is why Deng Xiaoping is Deng Xiaoping. This is the Deng Xiaoping who is so especially fondly regarded in the eyes of the Sichuan people.

Not long ago, there was a rumor that China was prepared to allow the dismissal of workers (naturally on sufficient grounds), and also to let workers move freely in search of the factories they may choose, and the factories also recruit their workers freely. This may be said, in essence, to be a change that really "gives heaven and earth a shock and makes both ghosts and gods dry" (in the case of some people who have become ghosts or gods, if they cannot think this through, they are really likely to cry with a running nose, on earth or in heaven), and it must of course be based on the removal of the eight-grade wage system, or otherwise it would be completely useless.

However, it is not unlikely that dogmatists, "whateverists," and people whose remnant poison from the extreme-"left" line is not yet cleansed would create great obstacles for this kind of new policy. It is hoped that, whether or not this can be realized, the session of the National People's Congress this time is going to give some indications.

Goods Abundant and Prices Reasonable in the Chongqing Market

The Sichuan people exhibit a special self-pride; this is not only because, as a basin, the place which has always been called "the heavenly kingdom of abundance" has been able to feed 970 million population, the equivalent to a medium country, but also because in the past 2 years Sichuan has become outstanding in all aspects among the country's provinces, municipalities and regions. Foremost, naturally, was the fact that "a place suffering foodgrain shortage" had become "a place enjoying a surplus of foodgrain," and this solution of the food problem alone was hardly anything simple. Next, the supply of auxiliary foodstuffs and daily amenities has been really unprecedentedly abundant. In Chongqing, I went to a market to take a look; there were rich supplies of meats and vegetables and the prices were low; long beans (in pods) cost only 5 fen a big pile which weighed probably more than 1 kilogram. This serves as a catalyst for all the rest. In the market there were also finely drawn advertisements; although what these advertisements propagated was vegetables, and how much effect

they had was questionable, the atmosphere, nevertheless, was new. The absence of shortage in auxiliary foodstuffs had a great deal to do with the fact that they were allowed, after purchase by the state, to be freely supplied to the market. In the vicinity of the market, there were also not a few individuals spreading their supplies for sale; and there were also plenty of light eats stalls.

Generally speaking, the market was very lively.

Results of Birth Control Work in Sichuan Very Great

When speaking of developing new resources, attention must be paid also to the control of consumption. Another thing on which the Sichuan people pride themselves is that, last year, their population growth rate was reduced to 0.2 percent, and in the context of the whole country their control of the population growth rate was thus most successful. As I understood from Chengdu and Chongqing, people generally set up plans to have only one child, and they were commended by the state.

"Do people actually subscribe to this?" I asked a friend.

"They do. Too big a population really won't do!"

"How about the countryside?"

This friend hesitated a bit, and then said: "They do there, too; of course, it is necessary to grasp propaganda and education well and carry out the pertinent policies and measures."

It is really quite a problem whether or not people in the countryside can think through the question of birth control. In other provinces, these kinds of stories were heard: women with several children already would go to the homes of relatives elsewhere and give birth to their additional children there in order to avoid supervision by local authorities; there were also zealous youths forcibly dragging "illegal" expectant mothers to the hospitals and imposing artificial abortions on them. Here is a contradiction: birth control is necessary, but many people still cannot accept it. When a married couple wishes to have a child, an application must be submitted in advance, and its approval secured, before "realization"; this is surely something not very easy to comply with. Therefore, there have been many laughable things which one hears but cannot laugh at. Wherein lies the key? It lies still in that people's feudal thinking has been deeprooted, and it is not easy to try to really solve the matter from the point of view of such thinking. But, in the case of the Sichuan people, this problem does not seem to exert such great pressure; hence it was possible for them to achieve better results. This probably has a great deal to do with the endeavors put forth by leaders and cadres.

Zhao Ziyang--the Sichuan People's Pride

More than once I have heard this kind of criticism: China's common people are too well behaved. So long as their life happens to be bearable, they readily feel satisfied; officials need only pay some attention to reasoning and look after realities to win their equally ready gratitude and submission; these are the characteristics of China's common people. There is also another point: so long as there is a genuine turn for the better in various aspects, they are liable to quickly forget the hardships they suffered in the past--or at least no longer mind them. The fact that people in not a few places still have complaints is merely because there has really been no genuine turn for the better. In Sichuan, people seldom talk now about the fact that only a few years ago there were still people starving to death, but that their life today is really not very bad--but, in reality, if measured with the yardstick of a modern advanced society, it is still very far from being adequate. Yet the Sichuan people have been full of praise everywhere. If they are asked:

"Why has the change in Sichuan happened so rapidly?"

The answer consists of only a name: "Zhao Ziyang!"

A period has already elapsed since Zhao Ziyang left Sichuan and moved to the central headquarters. The Sichuan Provincial Party Committee's first secretary today is Tan Qilong [6223 0796 7893], former first secretary of the Qinghai Provincial Party Committee; Sichuan's provincial governor is Li Dadong [7627 1129 2679], former first secretary of the Chongqing Municipal Party Committee. But people very seldom mention these two gentlemen; if they mention anyone, it is always Zhao Ziyang, as though he were still stationed there in Sichuan.

Perhaps this is one more pride: Zhao Ziyang is soon to advance from vice premier to premier. "Why! He is transferred up there from our Sichuan!"

The time Zhao Ziyang spent in Guangdong has been far longer, and he was stationed also in Inner Mongolia. But it is obvious that people of Guangdong and Inner Mongolia simply do not have such sentiments for him.

The fact that Zhao Ziyang's economic policies achieved great results in Sichuan was of course an important reason; but if Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and their ilk had not caused such great damage, and if it were not for the new political climate that emerged after the overthrow of the "gang of four," it would not have been so easy for Zhao Ziyang to become so "pampered." Is this not what Meng Ke said about "a hungry man being easily satisfied with any food, and a thirsty man being easily satisfied with any drink"?

It may be mentioned in passing that, in places other than Sichuan, people are not necessarily so warmly attracted to the prospect of Zhao Ziyang's being in the process of become the premier. Generally speaking, they

are far more calm and objective politically. No one is saying that Zhao Ziyang cannot handle the office of the premier; but neither do they give clear indications as to whether he is "the best candidate" for the job. Why? There is probably also a pertinent saying in this case: "After one has experienced the ocean, it is very hard for one to think much of ordinary water." With his incomparable talent, Zhou Enlai served 27 years as the nation's premier; in the face of his august stature, it is very hard to be a successor, indeed. Not only Zhao Ziyang, but whoever serves now as premier except Deng Xiaoping himself would face the same difficulty.

But, once Zhao Ziyang proves able, after he "organizes the Cabinet," to lead the people of the whole country in a down-to-earth way and, just like what he did in Sichuan during the past 2 years, more speedily and more satisfactorily reverse the present situation in which people still have many dissatisfactions, it would then be unquestionable that he would win the kind of high reputation and support that he did in Sichuan.

9255

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

BE CAREFUL TO CHOOSE GOOD PERSONS WHEN SELECTING CADRES

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by Shen Qian [3947 0469]: "Using the Deception of Zou Ji [6760 1803] as a Starting Point for Discussion"]

[Text] To change the cadre organizations by selecting and promoting excellent middle-age and young cadres to leading posts is a matter of immediate concern. Exactly for this reason, there have recently been in many places many new instances of giving way to good persons, recommending good persons, and nominating good persons. This is certainly commendable. I believe, however, that leading comrades have to pay attention to one more thing, and that is to distinguish between good and bad persons and thoroughly know everyone we have appointed. There have been many cases in history in which one who flattered was trusted and one who was upright and firm was denoted in rank.

This reminds me of the story of the deception of Zou Ji. Anyone who has read "Zhanquoc" ["Strategies of the Warring Kingdoms"] knows that Zou Ji, the prime minister of Emperor Wei of the Chi Dynasty, was very smart. He was able to avoid being hoodwinked by his wife and concubines or by his friends: he was able to get rid of the entanglements of "being favorable to me," "being afraid of me," and "requesting me to do something"; and, by seeking truth from facts, he was able to admit that he was not as good as Minister Xu. From this, he also got the inspiration to satirize Emperor Wei of Chi's habit of taking advice, as the emperor would ask his ministers and people "to personally investigate the wrongdoings of me, your unworthy emperor". Under the historical conditions of the time, this was really hard to come by.

But even a smart Zou Ji was on occasion hoodwinked. At that time, the Chi Dynasty was making great efforts to build a strong country. Zou Ji had investigated the good and bad among the city magistrates. All the officials in the court unanimously praised the official in Ayi as good, and all of them criticized and censured the official in Jimo as bad. Zou Ji

thought he had the consensus and made a briefing to Emperor Wei. The emperor did not heed him unquestioningly, but secretly dispatched somebody to conduct an investigation on the spot, and thus learned the actual conditions about how these two cities were governed. Then he called these two officials to the court. He earnestly consoled the official in Jimo who had been slandered. He praised the fact that, under his rule, and the countryside were open and broad, the people were rich and prosperous, and public business was just and fair. Only because he devoted himself to governing the city and did not like to curry favor, he was discredited. The emperor also said: "How good a magistrate you are!" Such talk stunned the court officials and rendered them speechless. Emperor Wei then turned to the official in Ayi: "In your city, the countryside is overgrown with underbrush, and people are suffering from cold and hunger. You only know how to bribe my entourage with valuable money to obtain a good reputation for cheating. You are the worst person I know." Then he asked his bodyguards to carry in a cauldron and had the corrupt official and swindler put inside and "boiled" to death. This story told people that in selecting and promoting talent, to distinguish the good from the bad is not a very simple matter.

For a period of time there has been much discussion about the selection and promotion of talent, revealing both concern and worry. The concern is whether it is possible to select and promote good and able persons of real talent and real learning. The worry is whether it is possible to have bad persons who flatter and cater deceive us by assuming a similar appearance. Such a state of mind is understandable, because persons like the official in Ayi have still not completely disappeared, and there still exist persons, like those around Emperor Wei of Chi, who hoodwink those above and bully those below and are corrupt in politics, and persons like Zou Ji who do things in broad strokes and are easily hoodwinked. What worries people most is that some leading persons themselves have a bad style and are fond of boasting but do not like to be criticized. They are fond of being given a fanfare and being carried in a sedan chair by somebody, and being served with particular attention by those who curry favor; what they most of all do not like is to have somebody give straight advice and a different opinion. This means that people of the serious, gentlemanly type will step back upon a glance, and those who flatter will take advantage of any opportunity. I myself have had the occasion to contact leading comrades at the basic level, and have often found that there exist around them persons who flatter and cater and do not shirk hardships to serve under someone. They are extremely "considerate" of their superiors, and the superiors are also very close to them. Although we cannot state that they are all bad, it is certain that there are not many who are wise, able, and upright in character. If they are relied on as the eyes and ears, it is very easy for one to fall into their traps. Is it true that such things occasionally happen in real life? Those who have real talent and real learning, work

intensely and earnestly, and despise boasting and flattering are criticized, boycotted, and overshadowed or forgotten, while those who have no real talent but are able to boast and flatter and do not do anything meaningful but are able to be hypocritical win gracious looks, are promoted, and have the "politician's spell of good fortune." Certainly, the causes that make these things happen are not simple. There are also other causes such as prejudice against intellectuals, the evil effects of the theory that only class origin should be taken into account, the tradition of making assignments on the basis of seniority, the concept of being close to old colleagues, old subordinates, old friends from the same county or province but distance to others, etc. But, as in the case of flattering, all these have something to do with the old vine of feudalistic ideology. As long as feudalistic ideology still has suitable soil in the ranks of our cadres, it is necessary to pose the problem of being careful to distinguish the good from the bad.

Let us refer back to the story of the deception of Zou Ji. It shows that to really understand a person, it is necessary to work hard to investigate. Even "public clamor" is not necessarily reliable, and especially a certain individual's "seeing what others cannot see" is not to be believed blindly. The only method is to go deeply to the masses to understand. We will avoid being hoodwinked only if we get hold of first-hand materials. Certainly this is more difficult than listening to a general briefing, but without doing this it is impossible to accurately evaluate the good and the bad. Not long ago, public security and agriculture and forestry departments and such places as Changzhou city have adopted measures of walking the masses' path to select and promote many reserve cadres, and there are many units and regions doing the same. Conditions today are much better than in ancient times, and therefore we not only can prevent things similar to the deception of Zou Ji from happening, but we are certain that we can do better than Bo Le [a famous trainer of horses in Chinese history] in appointing good and able persons to office and tapping talent.

9503

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

COMMENTS MADE FOLLOWING TRIP TO BEIJING

Hong Kong ZHENGMING [CONTEND] in Chinese No 35, 1 Sep 80 pp 14-15

[Article by Hai Ke [3189 1356]: "My Observations in my Tour to Beijing"]

[Text] Lifting the Curtain over the Nude Picture and the Rest

The August number of ZHENGMING reported that the "nude picture" at the Beijing airport continued to be covered by a cloth curtain, and it also had a photograph taken on 21 July as proof. When this writer went to and departed from Beijing in early August, he dined twice at the "Foreign Guests Restaurant" on the second floor of Beijing airport, and on both occasions he had the chance to see this nude picture, which was described as the cause for "upheavals." There was no doubt that a cloth curtain was hung over the nude picture; but this curtain was parted on either side, with only small portions of the picture covered, while the bulk of it was still visible. Inside the restaurant, there were both Chinese and foreign tourists dining; but few paid any special attention to it. This experience made me realize that it was indeed a fact that some wanted to have the picture covered by a cloth curtain, but by August the incident had already become insignificant; although the cloth curtain was not taken down, it no longer played any significant role.

I wonder if this actually reflected a special situation in the interior at this time; that is, on a considerable number of questions, many different opinions were expressed as a rule. Contention, of course, was natural. But when such opinions were expressed by some powerful figures, what was to be done? Ordinarily, no matter how high the positions of these figures might be, so long as theirs were only opinions of individuals or a small minority, they need not to be carried out. However, for a long time the authoritative nature of the "will of the superior" or "directive from the leaders" had become habitually recognized, so that there would seem to be something inappropriate if such opinions were ignored; but, on the other hand, there would seem to be hardly any reason to call a Politburo meeting or something of the sort to conduct any discussion or study, whether a big or a small matter was involved. As a result, what happened was the adoption of a tentative measure to comply with the

opinions expressed, after which there would be some play with formalism, so that, with due passage of time, the old practice could still be restored if feasible. At any rate, the masses usually would have no particular opinions, and those great personalities who did express an opinion might not come to look at it again, or even if they knew what was to happen, it would be inconvenient for them to pursue the matter since it had already been faced. Thus, "upheavals" could very well end up in a scene of peace and calm.

The above is, of course, this writer's speculation, and I have no sure proof to back it up. But, in the absence of such a process, it would be very hard to understand why such a "strange practice" of hanging up a cloth curtain but not actually covering the picture should have been undertaken. Being viewed as a "strange practice" suggests, of course, that it was not normal. This writer went before the picture to look at it again and again, but failed to discern why the few "nude figures" depicted there, which happen to be far from realistic because of their stylized postures, should have become "intolerable" in the eyes of certain people to begin with. There are only two possibilities that this was a case of a little man substituting his own thinking for that of a gentleman. One is that his (their) mind happened to be too dirty, so that evil thoughts would rise even in the face of some artistic forms and he (they) took for granted that others would have the same thoughts. The other is that the remnant poison of feudalism has been too profound, so that he (they) was (were) led to take the admonition "Don't look except in accordance with propriety" as a Marxist prohibition and thus prefer to become "a defender [defenders] of the orthodoxy."

It cannot be denied that the result or "warning" effect aroused in the literary circles by this "covering the nude picture up" incident reminds one of the title of a novel by Ba Jin [1892-1965], "The Autumn in the Spring." But, even if there was such a situation, it must have already become "the tapering end of the course of what started out as a powerful arrow." It would be no harm for us to believe that through the clarification of the ideology, strengthening of the legal system, and readjustment of personnel in this forthcoming session of the National People's Congress similar "strange practices" will be less and less, and things in various aspects will further move into a normal course.

Questions in Which the Beijing People Are Most Interested

Feudal remnant poison was the issue that most attracted the attention of the Beijing people during this period.

In some temples in the Interior, I unexpectedly discovered a state of "busy burning of incense and candles"; really, there were not a few of those who came forward to burn incense and candles and present sacrifices. Newspapers published a series of examples whereby some scoundrels made away with property and committed sex offenses by taking advantage of

victims' superstitious conceptions; they made it hard for people to believe that these things were taking place in the land of socialism. Beijing is a place of extraordinary order; walking through its big streets and small lanes, who can fail to perceive what is behind them? On the surface, at least, such things are, after all, hardly in evidence.

Of course, understanding feudal remnant poison merely in terms of superstition would be a rather superficial view. Some places are by no means anxious to deal with the phenomena of superstition that still exist today; it is possible that, on the one hand, it is recognized that a question in ideology cannot be solved by coercive means and, on the other hand, it is also recognized that things more serious than the superstitious belief in ghosts and deities still exist, and if urgent disposal is called for, it should have to do first with those things and not superstition.

Those who travel to Beijing usually go to the Badaling section of the Great Wall, and on their way back make a stop at the Ding Tomb among the Thirteen Tombs of the Ming Period; at this point, it is an avoidable practice for them to descend into the "underground palace" to take a look. From this tomb chamber which Emperor Zhu Jijun [2612-5042-6874] of the reign of Wanli had himself painstakingly planned in his lifetime and the large number of buried items displayed on its two sides, which may be called priceless treasures, it can be seen that an outstanding characteristic of people of the feudal period was to do their best in their lifetime in preparing affairs after their death. This is the concrete example of the idea that power, position, wealth, reputation, etc., must all be inherited forever by their posterity. As early as in the spring and autumn and the Warring States periods, there was already a vehement debate between the Confucian advocacy for "liberal funerals" and the Maoist advocacy for "frugal funerals"; the upshot was that the Confucianists, who represented the main current of ideas in the feudal period, occupied the controlling position, and the two ideas of "eternal occupancy" and "permanent succession to power and status" became thus regarded as principles of heaven and earth.

Hence, people paid attention to the special phenomenon of "life tenure enjoyed by cadres." What is most interesting is that you may well search all the documents since the founding of the state, but you can never find any "regulation" that prescribes that cadres may hold a "life tenure"; yet, as a whole, generally and stubbornly, it does exist. In the early post-liberation period there was a view that "it is very hard to serve as an official under the Communist Party," because one had to suffer hardship first and enjoy pleasure later and must also accept supervision by the masses. But the view today is that "it is very easy to serve as an official under the Communist Party," because so long as one avoids committing any serious political error (such as becoming a devoted partisan of the "gang of four"), then even if one becomes old, weak and incompetent, exhausted, bad in working style and corrupt in lifestyle...the office can still be held unshakable as iron. As a result, in the present case, when

one dies as an official, people can even make a fuss about the pomp and circumstance of his funeral (called "memorial ceremony" in the interior) to see if his cremation can be sent to Babaoshan. An additional point is that, before its "entry into Babaoshan," arrangements must be made first to have his children well placed, e.g., admission to universities, study abroad, good jobs at some relevant departments. Only after all of these are satisfactorily arranged through meticulous labor would his soul rest in peace.

In spirit, what difference in principle is there between this and Zhu Yijun's planning for the "Ding tomb" mausoleum? The only difference is evidently that between a big and a small official or, as the traditional saying goes, between a big and a small witch.

Today, the Beijing people are taking note of the pending appeal of the "life tenure enjoyed by cadres" with great interest. Its greatest effect is to prevent the leading strata from becoming senile so as to allow relatively young and able cadres to accept relevant tests and succeed to their posts in time. They talk about the way Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Wang Zhen and others are prepared to resign from their government posts, and hope that this would lead to new changes in the political situation and bring about the eventual elimination of the feudal style of "eternal occupancy" in positions of power and authority.

It was during this period that Beijing made it a point to emphatically propagate the exemplary conduct on the part of the family of Wang Jia'an [1769-1896-1944], member of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee and adviser to its Central Military Commission, in requesting at the time of his death that they be allowed not to send notices to relatives and friends, not to hold any "farewell ceremony" or memorial service, and not to have his cremation sent to Babaoshan. In the wake of this, the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee sent out circulars on the strict control and reduction of celebrations, on the hanging of portraits of Mao Zedong and other leaders and their inscriptions, etc. In addition, a point was made to expose the impudent conduct on the part of certain high-ranking cadres in covering up the evil doings and illegal activities of their children. All measures of this kind can evidently be related to a serious attempt to gradually eliminate the feudal remnant poison.

Only today do people begin to feel that "anti-feudalist" operations are an urgent task, since feudalism is a serious stumbling block to the four modernizations; it is a formidable undertaking to seriously have feudalism uprooted.

If Liu Shaoqi Shook Chen Yongguo's Hand

The formidable nature of this undertaking is reflected in many aspects; it is very difficult, for instance, to rectify certain views long established in people's understanding.

In respect to the gradual negation of the "learn from Dazhai" movement, the Beijing people have expressed not a few opinions, because Dazhai was a red banner personally raised by Mao Zedong during his lifetime, and it was still holy and inviolable up to 1977. "Let the whole country learn from Dazhai" as a slogan was like the curse of a tightening hoop which, when cited, made everybody's head ache and from which no one could escape. About Chen Yongguai [7115 3057 6311], this "former responsible person of the Xiyang County Party Committee" and present member of the Politburo of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, the fact is that because on the one hand he was a red-hot personality personally promoted by "The Chairman" and, on the other hand, he has even up to this day always been seen in his "theatrical attire," with a white turban on his head and a Chinese-style jacket around his torso in the fashion of "an old peasant," and ordinarily he also does not behave like "weaving girl" Wu Gueixian [0702 2710 6343] in putting on an air as leader and boasting freely, so the Beijing people's impression of him is still not very bad. But today, his "disguise" has come to be unclothed layer after layer: this "old peasant," after all, has not been very simple. People cannot but murmur: what is really the matter?

There is also a contrast in this regard. In the many public arenas in Beijing, pictures on Liu Shaoqi's life story are generally on exhibit; this is a necessary measure for the restoration of Liu Shaoqi's reputation. I noticed one particular photograph: Liu Shaoqi shaking the hand of Shi Chuanxiang [2514 0778 4385], labor model at the time. Shi Chuanxiang was a worker handling nightsoil in Beijing; because he did his job well, he was elected a labor model and given attention by Liu Shaoqi. But after Liu Shaoqi was overthrown, because he was "Liu Shaoqi's man," he was accused of being "a nightsoil hegemon" and cruel criticisms and struggles were carried out against him until he was persecuted to death. Along with the rectification of Liu Shaoqi's case today, Shi Chuanxiang's becomes, of course, also rectified.

Chen Yongguai, on the surface, does not have anything to do with Shi Chuanxiang. What I mean to say is that both of them were labor models, and genuinely so. Yet how different their fortunes have eventually turned out to be! If Mao Zedong had picked Shi Chuanxiang and Liu Shaoqi had therefore shaken Chen Yongguai's hand in particular, the fortunes of these two men would have been exchanged. But the story of the old man of the castle is still remembered by everyone: the loss and regaining of his horse and their being a misfortune or a blessing are really nothing one can foretell. Shi Chuanxiang died a very sad death; but today his glory is restored; Chen Yongguai was promoted straight up, with the posture of a "teacher of ten thousand people," yet no one knows to what depth he is going to slip downward. In terms of feelings, can he be better situated than Shi Chuanxiang? It is hard to say.

Here we are talking about the problems of only one or two persons; but there is general confusion in people's thinking. How difficult is it to

distinguish between right and wrong, merit and crime, glory and shame! What is believable? What is unbelievable? Today, many facts are no doubt displayed to guide people so that they can achieve a penetrating understanding of "the red banner of Dazhai"; but did they not display even more facts in the past? If those facts of the past were not true, can those of the present be true?

It is necessary to explain here: among the Beijing people I have contacted, none showed any good feelings toward the "learn from Dazhai" movement, nor would anyone likely "protect" Chen Yongguai. The only thing is that, even if this "old peasant" is stripped down to his true form or takes the responsibility of all his crimes and wrongs, can people's feeling about right and wrong be genuinely and quickly rectified as a result?

For this reason, it was no wonder that when Beijing disposed of cases of this type, it was firm but very cautious. In this respect, people are expecting still more from the present National People's Congress and the 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party which, according to current information, is to take place at the end of this year.

9255

CSO: 4035

PARTY AND STATE

CASE OF INTELLECTUAL'S DEPARTURE FOR U.S. REVIEWED

Symposium Held

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 30 Aug 80 p 1

[News report, "Symposium Held By Authorities Concerned To Implement Policy Governing Intellectuals In Light of the Department of Refrigeration Specialist Chen Tingxiang [7115 1694 7534] to the U.S."]

[Text] What lesson can we learn from the case of refrigeration specialist Chen Tingxiang, who left the country because we could not bring our policy to fruition? The municipality's Office of Scientific and Technological Cadres yesterday invited comrades from various related departments to discuss the matter.

Several comrades observed that Chen Tingxiang's inability to serve the fatherland reflects the as-yet ineffective implementation of our policy by a number of departments and units. Through this typical case, the press appealed to the leading departments concerned to pay attention and publicized the importance of correctly implementing the party's policy toward intellectuals. All of this has helped to dismiss the traditional prejudices against intellectuals which are still harbored by certain people and to raise the public consciousness in implementing the party's policy, so that such cases will not recur. One of the comrades in the department concerned said that he had met Chen Tingxiang several times and believed him to be a patriotic, enterprising specialist. However, Chen Tingxiang was once arrested by mistake, and thereafter he not only was not rehabilitated, but he was not reinstated to his original post by the department concerned. On the basis of unsubstantiated documents, some units refused to make a thorough investigation, with the result that his work assignment could not be resolved for a long time. This was indeed a penetrating lesson. The comrades of the municipality's Economic Committee, Textile Bureau, Engineering and Electrical First Bureau recently held a symposium and expressed their belief that there is a lot of work to be done to implement the party's policy toward intellectuals. A certain technician in a factory of the Textile Bureau

had made positive contributions regarding technical reform and technological improvement, but he subsequently lost his activism because the factory leadership ignored him during promotion and work assessment time. Many technicians are available in several big factories of the Engineering and Electrical First and Second Bureaus, yet the factories' leaderships prefer to let them stay idle, rather than send them over to other units where technical personnel are urgently needed. This is a waste of human resources and their talent.

Many comrades mentioned bureaucraticism, procrastination, and low efficiency as the biggest enemies of the "four modernizations" construction. At present there is a sense of lack of urgency for cultivating and utilizing talents, in some cadre and organizational departments; instead, they are satisfied with the red tape system. This must be urgently rectified. The comrades at the municipality's Commercial Second Bureau said that although their office is close to those of the Scientific Committee and the Financial and Organization Commission, they still resort to correspondence back and forth, as if they were playing soccer. Sometimes it takes six or seven months to transfer a person from one post to another. All this reflects the prevalence of bureaucratic inefficiency. The comrades at the financial and other departments opined that cadres and organizational departments must struggle against bureaucraticism, always think of the intellectuals in every way, and enthusiastically exert their utmost efforts to do what can and should be done. Moreover, they should draw a lesson from the case of Chen Tingxiang's departure from our country and completely review the situation in order to bring to fruition the system's policy governing intellectuals.

Official Self-Criticism

Shanghai WEN HU BAO in Chinese 30 Aug 80 p 1

[News report, "Commercial Second Bureau Reviews Case of Chen Tingxiang To Improve Policy-Consciousness"]

[Text] The municipality's Commercial Second Bureau yesterday conducted a written review of the case involving the vague implementation of its policy toward intellectuals and its improper handling of the work of refrigeration specialist Chen Tingxiang, in an effort to seriously learn a lesson from it.

On the morning of 28 August, after reading press reports concerning the department of refrigeration specialist Chen Tingxiang and his family to the United States, the Commercial Second Bureau party committee immediately held a meeting to discuss the matter. In the afternoon it summoned the related personnel in the bureau and company for a symposium. The participants all agreed that the newspaper criticism had enabled them to see the seriousness of the problem and to draw the following lessons:

Firstly, we do not understand well enough the important functions of intellectuals in the "four modernizations" construction, nor do we pay due attention to the implementation of the party's policy toward intellectuals, and we still lag far behind the line and policies formulated by the Party Central Committee and the requirements of the "four modernizations." As for the organizational line, our incorrect disposition to "respect industry and agriculture but despise intellectuals" has not been earnestly rectified.

Secondly, our bureaucratic style is serious. Last December, after the municipality's Scientific Commission instructed our bureau to arrange Chen Tingxiang's work, we neglected to supervise and investigate, failed to earnestly help solve the difficulties encountered by the work departments, delayed Chen Tingxiang's work assignment by seven months and finally shelved the whole thing simply because we lacked one signature on the document. Our low efficiency rate and inadequate sense of responsibility have had a serious effect.

Thirdly, our group discipline is weak. We do not firmly or seriously carry out the decisions of our superiors. We do not educate or curb those people who resort to departmentalism, and we forget the party's organizational principles and excellent traditions.

In its written review the Commercial Second Bureau's party committee drew inferences from this case and put forth a preliminary plan on how to improve its work:

1. Starting with the party committee of the bureau, we must organize the responsible persons in the departments concerned and the various levels of party organizations within the bureau's system to earnestly learn the party's organizational line, and particularly the party's policy toward the intellectuals and united front policy; furthermore, we must earnestly review the utilization of various categories of the intellectuals within the bureau's system, particularly their prevailing problems, and make the necessary improvements. At the same time, we must hold a symposium meeting of various categories of intellectuals and listen to their opinions, with a view to further arousing their activism.
2. We must combine our study of the State Council's decision on its strict handling of the sinking of the "Bohai No 2" with the communication of the central Commission for Inspection of Discipline concerning the struggle against bureaucraticism, and effectively improve our work style. We must build up and strengthen our system of work responsibility correspondingly, enhance our work efficiency, and firmly struggle against the bureaucratic style.
3. We must combine our study of the party's constitutional amendment draft with study of the "guiding principles," strengthen our party character and tighten the party's organizational discipline.

PARTY AND STATE

COMMENTS ON OWNERSHIP SYSTEM, SOCIALIST SOCIETY

Various Socialist Ownership Systems

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 29 Aug 80 p 3

[Article: "Yu Guangyuan: 'It Is Improper To Use the Formula "Big in Size and Collective in Nature" as a Yardstick for Appraising Ownership System'"]

[Text] In a recent speech, Yu Guangyuan [0060 0342 6678] said that to simply use the formula "big in size and collective in nature" as a yardstick to appraise socialist ownership systems was one of the basic reasons that mistakes were often made in the past in the policy concerning ownership systems.

In a given period, a socialist nation can have several different socialist ownership systems at the same time. That three socialist economies--the socialist state ownership economy, the socialist labor masses collective ownership economy, and the socialist guided economy--can exist at the same time is the production relationship most suitable to the status of development of productive forces in our nation's present historic period. And these three socialist economies have shown their superiority to any other status of productive forces.

This point of view prevails among some cadres: The socialist state ownership is unconditionally superior to the socialist collective ownership system; within the scope of socialist collective ownership, the commune's first-level accounting is unconditionally superior to the first-level accounting of a brigade, and the latter is unconditionally superior to the first-level accounting of a production team; within the scope of the collective ownership system of the first-level accounting of a production team, adopting the wage system is unconditionally superior to adopting the workpoint system. In addition to the yardstick of which one can best promote the development of productive forces, they have still another yardstick. This is the formula "big in size and collective in nature"; that is, the "bigger" the scope of ownership the better, and the more "collective" the better.

The formula "big in size and collective in nature" not only cannot be used as a yardstick to appraise the ownership system, but whether this formula can simply be used to evaluate the development of systems of ownership also deserves to be studied. While it is not necessary for socialist economic organizations themselves to develop from small to big, a "big" ownership system is not necessarily more "advanced." Meanwhile, what is a "collective"? In the sequence stated above, a "collective" means an extension of an ownership system and indicates only the scope of economic organization. It is not concerned with which social economy will put the laborer in a better position to take charge and make decisions. The "collective" concept has not been developed from the aspect of its contents. Therefore, it is often found to be one-sided to have an ownership system viewed from the concept of "big in size and collective in nature."

Socialist Society in Infancy

Shanghai WHEN HUI BAO in Chinese 29 Aug 80 p 3

[Article: "Liu Mingfu: 'Our Socialist Society Is Still in Its Infancy'"]

[Text] In a speech, Liu Mingfu [049] 2494 1133] said we should admit that our socialist society is still in its infancy. As we are in the infancy of socialist society, we should not plan things according to such a socialist economic form as though we had gained political power on the basis of a very high level of development of productive forces, as was predicted by Marx and Engels. We have to make a strict distinction about this point. Now, what sort of development process should our socialist society have? Can it be, in general, divided into primary, intermediate, and advanced stages?

The organizational forms, management systems, principles and policies, and guidance methods suitable for the advanced stage are not necessarily suitable for the primary stage; by the same token, the organizational forms, management systems, principles and policies, and working methods suitable for the primary stage are not necessarily suitable for the intermediate or advanced stage. Changes are necessary. Therefore, it should be noted that the production relationship must be compatible with the level of development of the productive forces, and the superstructure must be compatible with the requirements in the development of the economic foundation. The problem of the system is how to solve the problem of production relationships. We have to solve the problem of the superstructure so that our production relationships will be more compatible with the development of the productive forces, and so that our superstructure, with its rules and regulations, management systems, and policies and methods, will be compatible with the requirements of the economic foundation. This is a very difficult task.

9503

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

'QUALIFICATIONS,' ACTUAL ABILITY COMPARED

Beijing, RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by Li Chun [2621 3196]: "A Brief Discussion on 'Qualifications'"]

[Text] The selection of scientific and technical cadres for appointment to technical and professional posts, especially the assignment of middle-aged and young cadres to leading groups at all levels, often gives occasion to discussion and argument regarding "qualifications." Having given the matter some thought, I want to venture an opinion on it.

The expression "qualifications" first appeared in The New History of Tang, Selected Annals, Part Two: "In the 18th year of the Kai Yuan reign of Tang Xuanzong [0781 3763 1350], Pei Guangting [5952 0342 1656], who was serving the country in the Ministry of Official Personnel Affairs and in the capacity of shang shu [1424 2579], originated the practice of taking cognizance of qualifications. The wise and the stupid alike had to come up to standards if they were to be selected for office. All were to serve a term at each level. Nobody was to be promoted over a level at which he had not served." "Standards" is the title of a decree issued during the Tang Dynasty, and "taking cognizance of qualifications" meant to assign government officials to posts on the basis of their social status and experience. Of course, talk about qualifications and record of service did not begin in the Tang era, but much earlier. In the Warring States period, Han Fei [7281 7236] maintained that "to become prime minister one must begin his career at the zhou [1558] level, and to become a valiant general one must start out as a soldier in the ranks." A regulation put into effect during the reign of Tang Xuanzong provided that "no official who has not served at the zhou and county levels may advance to the provincial level." "Taking cognizance of qualifications" was the statutory embodiment of this provision. It appears to have been like other methods of selecting government officials practiced during the Tang Dynasty, and to some extent counteracted the influence of powerful families, the system which prevailed in Wei and Jin dynasties and the epoch of division between north and south. This practice has definite significance for the modern practice of using officials who have had

practical experience in governing. However, the provision that "All were to serve a term at each level; nobody was to be promoted over a level at which he had not served" turned out to be too strict, and "taking cognizance of qualifications meant that a soldier could reach the age of 60 without rising above the company level." (The New History of Tang, Selected Annals, Part Two.) This provision proved unsuccessful as a guide for selecting and assigning worthy and capable persons, so after the death of Pei Guangting "taking cognizance of qualifications" was judged to be "an ineffective method of seeking capable people," and was no longer implemented. Nevertheless, the expression "qualifications" has remained in use up to the present.

Today, the concept of "qualifications" includes such things as a person's record of formal schooling and experience. Because knowledge and ability are always acquired through book learning and social practice, and qualifications roughly reflect study and practice, it can be said in general that a person's ability bears some relation to his qualifications. It is precisely by proceeding on the basis of this materialist theory of knowledge that we will encourage proper consideration of qualifications in testing, assignment, and promotion of cadres, and combat hasty and indiscriminate methods of assigning cadres to posts. Besides, I think that someone who ordinarily resists discussion of qualifications, or who distorts, consciously or unconsciously, the original concept by making a false claim of being qualified (for example, trying to use a callused hand as qualification for exemption from the university entrance examination) is not a materialist.

The preceding comments deal with only one aspect of the problem; there is another side to it. Qualifications are, after all, just that, and not an entirely accurate projection of actual ability. To get away from concrete analysis of cadres, and use an absolute, solidified notion of qualifications as the exclusive criterion for selecting capable people, to differentiate people entirely on the basis of their qualifications, is not what dialectical materialism calls for.

To have an absolutist notion of qualifications is to equate qualifications totally with ability, to fail to see them as not being identical. In reality, mastery of knowledge, technical ability, and work experience are products of a combination of subjective and objective circumstances, and the combination of subjective and objective conditions varies from person to person to a very great degree. Thus, in many cases individuals' qualifications do not match, and may even fall far short of, their capabilities. Uniform, inflexible application of a fixed idea of qualifications undoubtedly would deny the actual diversity of capabilities among people and impede the selection of worthy and capable persons.

To have a solidified notion of qualifications is to deny or be unable to see that qualifications and ability are continuously developed through

study and practice. In reality, a person who is totally or partially unqualified may become qualified, but a close correspondence between a person's qualifications and actual ability at a given time is no indication of a permanent state of affairs. What has happened since the shift of emphasis in work to construction of the four modernizations shows the truth of the preceding statement. Things with which we were familiar in the past have been put aside, and we are now faced with things that we did not know about in the past. We need to study anew and change ourselves from laymen into knowledgeable experts. Furthermore, the growth of science and technology is advancing by leaps and bounds in the world of today, and consequently knowledge and capabilities must be renewed constantly. If we choose to be complacent and conservative and rest content with our "old qualifications," our knowledge and technical capabilities will rapidly become ignorance and incompetence.

This absolutist and solidified view of qualifications has long been refuted by a host of facts to be found in the history of social development and the history of science. Down through the ages there have been persons whose accomplishments were far different from those of other persons with similar qualifications. Many qualified persons have been mediocre and passive; there have been others who, due to various circumstances, were denied the necessary education and proper conditions for work and thus were unable to become qualified, yet their strong enterprising spirit, indomitable will, determination to teach themselves, persevering study, diligent work, and selfless labor have produced exceptional achievements in the end. They became experts and scholars, and made important contributions to mankind. Friedrich Engels was only a middle school graduate; Maxim Gorki finished only the 3rd grade; Thomas Alva Edison's inventions numbered more than 2,000, yet he was a formal student for 3 months; Lu Xun [7627 6598] and Guo Moruo [6753 3106 5387] never attended liberal arts college; the philosopher Josef Dietzgen, a contemporary of Marx, was a shoemaker; James Watt, inventor of the steam engine, was an instrument maker; Jacques de Vaucanson, inventor of the loom, was a barber; Robert Fulton, inventor of the steamboat, was a jeweler. It is thus clear that a lack of formal schooling will not necessarily limit the growth of a diligent person's capabilities. Such being the case, why use an absolutist theory of qualifications to limit the development of talent?

To sum up, when we attempt to separate the wise from the stupid and determine who are the persons of ability, we must have an overall understanding of qualifications and adopt a correct attitude toward the subject, particularly in the sense that we cannot consider qualifications exclusively. We cannot look only at a person's record of formal schooling and experience, and disregard his or her actual ability. The proper approach is to judge cadres primarily on the basis of their present competence in work and professional skill, while using their respective records of formal schooling and experiences for reference. Cadres who are proven through rigorous assessment to have real ability and learning, to genuinely be competent in their work, even if such a finding

is inconsistent with the qualifications that appear in their dossiers and on official forms, should be utilized and promoted in accordance with their actual abilities. They should be given titles for their professional or technical posts that correspond to these abilities. We should not adhere one-sidedly and rigidly to qualifications. Such an approach is impractical because it results in capable people not being put in important positions. Their duties do not challenge their capabilities, and the rewards they receive are not commensurate with their skills.

It is unfortunate that there are a few comrades who are usually unable to adopt a correct attitude toward qualifications because their way of thinking is one-sided, or their style of work is bureaucratic, or even because of their ideology. They either oppose consideration of qualifications entirely, or they talk about qualifications for the sake of doing so, but without paying attention to ability. When a person's qualifications do not offer a clear picture of his or her actual ability, these comrades still cling stubbornly to qualifications. This practice is precisely what Zhang Jiuling [1728 0046 7881] in the Tang Dynasty was talking about when he said, "The search for talent is carried out through scrutiny of written records. It is not an urgent matter." Taking measures without regard to changes in circumstances is no different. To look at qualifications in this way is to fall into idealism and metaphysics in theory, and to inhibit the growth of talent in practice. This approach hinders the discovery and cultivation of talent, attacks the enthusiasm that is basic to the determination to forge ahead and strikes at the individual's initiative which is necessary for creating and inventing, encourages mediocrity and inaction, and fosters thinking in terms of "job security." It is an approach that is very harmful to our efforts to train contingents of cadres who will be both socialist-minded and professionally competent and who will fit in with the needs of construction of the four modernizations.

9292

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

PARTY POLICY ENCOURAGES WORKING SPIRIT

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jul 80 p 4

[Newsletter by reporter Xiao Du [2556 3256] and journalism graduate student Zhang Shuzheng [1728 2579 2398]: "Policy Gives Them New Life and Strength"]

[Text: The city of Huangshi, located in Hubei Province beside the Changjiang River, was an exciting industrial center in the 1950's. More than 11,700 engineers and technicians of all kinds, including more than 500 personnel specializing in scientific research, were here. In those years they came from far and near, idealistic and ambitious, to take part in construction. Afterwards a number of them suffered various injustices during the endless political campaigns carried on by the followers of the extreme left line. Some persons were even forced to leave their workposts. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, these unjust and false judgments have been redressed one by one. The power of the party's policy is arousing their idealism and ambition anew. They are now energetically contributing their abilities and wisdom in creative ways to construction of the four modernizations.

Presented here are some sketches of their present working spirit.

The Man Who Reopened an Ancient Copper Mine

One day in August 1978 mining engineer Zhu Guang [2612 0342], who had left the mines 12 years earlier, returned to work at Daye Nonferrous Metals Company's Fengshan Copper Mine as a result of policy implementation. The 63-year-old engineer's eyes became moist and his heart warmed as soon as he set foot in the beloved copper mine that he had known so well. In the 1950's and early 1960's he had helped open 6 copper mines, at Longjiaoshan, Chimaoshan, Tonglushan, Tongshankou, Fengshan and Yehuaxiang. Back then he was in the prime of life, his heart filled with lofty aspirations. He did not foresee that in August 1966, just when he had finished writing "A Design Manual for the Yehuaxiang Copper Mine" and was preparing a report for the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, that a "tornado" would strike, that he would be falsely

accused of being "a landlord element" and sent to the countryside to do penal labor under surveillance by the masses. For the next 12 years he led a vagrant life, doing unskilled labor and begging. During one period of nearly 2 years he even picked odds and ends from refuse heaps to support himself while he saved money so that he could apply for an audience with higher authorities to appeal for help. Today he is back at the copper mine, determined to offer his accumulated experience in copper mining to construction of the four modernizations.

The Fengshan mine is an ancient copper mine that is still fairly rich with high-grade ore. After Zhu Guang returned he saw that the productive capacity of the ore deposits in this mountain was far short of projected demand, and he pondered day and night how to raise it. People said to him, "You should not go looking for so much trouble at your age!" and he would answer, "The party has given me new life, so I want to do my best to give this old mine new life!" After more than 3 months of investigation and study he made a number of suggestions and proposals regarding opencast mining to the mine leaders. The mine superintendent and the party committee secretary both enthusiastically supported his opinions, and the neighboring copper mines sent technical personnel to lend assistance. In April of last year Zhu Guang wrote "An Opencast Mining Scheme for the Mining System in the Western Area" of the Fengshan mine, based on a preliminary opencast mining plan originally worked out by a group of engineers and technicians. The Ministry of Metallurgical Industry gave its support to the idea. A tentative decision was made to begin construction in the latter half of this year and to put the system into operation in 1982. Soon afterwards Zhu Guang also directed the formulation of "A Scheme for Recovery of Unextracted Ore in the Eastern Mining Area," and promptly carried it into effect.

The Steelmaking Engineers Who Scaled Heights

On 20 June, the delegates attending a conference for appraising the technique of instilling rare earths into steel held under the sponsorship of the Office of Rare Earth Popularization and Application and the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry Office of Science and Technology observed at Daye Steel Plant the application of a technique of having a rare earth rod held in suspension in each steel ingot mold. They congratulated assistant chief engineer Li Juemin [2621 6030 3046] and the other comrades involved in scientific research who were present, and signed a written appraisal of the technique.

Li Juemin, director of the China Metals Institute and assistant chief engineer of Daye Steel Plant, felt very uneasy at that time.

Back in 1960, when Li Juemin was assistant chief of the central laboratory at Daye Steel Plant, he obtained the support of assistant chief engineer Xia Zongqi [1115 1350 6936] and of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry for experiments he wanted to conduct on the application of

rare earths in steel. A special research group was set up, and it conducted experiments on such application on more than 30 types of steel. Preliminary successes were achieved in three types. However, it was impossible to put these types of steel into regular production because there are still problems in the technique of instilling rare earths into the steel. Just when their joint efforts were on the verge of achieving a breakthrough, a catastrophic storm suddenly befell them. Li Juemin was labeled "a reactionary technical authority" and "a bourgeois rightist who slipped through the net," among other things. He was first sent to a machine shop to run milling machines, and later to a waste material warehouse to do coolie work. Xia Zongqi was also falsely accused of being "a reactionary technical authority" and was sent to a refractory workshop to serve as a porter. The experimental research group was disbanded.

After the "gang of four" was smashed the party's policy toward intellectuals was gradually implemented at Daye Steel Plant. Li Juemin, Xia Zongqi and other comrades returned to their research posts, the experimental research group was allowed to resume its work, and the drive to achieve excellence went forward anew. The research group strove arduously for 3 years under the leadership of Xia Zongqi and finally solved the problem of instilling rare earths into steel. Li Juemin then devoted strenuous efforts to probing the mechanisms underlying the laws that govern the formation of rare earth compounds in steel and the distribution of rare earths in steel.

After Li Juemin was elected a delegate to the Fifth National People's Congress, a member of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, and vice chairman of the standing committee of the municipal people's congress, he approached his work with even greater enthusiasm and higher standard. Under his direction 95 of the 100 scientific research projects assigned to the plant by the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry this year were completed by the end of June.

Shen Yunshu Achieves His Desire To Join the Party

In the still of the night under the lamplight, Comrade Shen Yunshu [3088 0061 5289], deputy director of the Xiongjiaban Coal Mine, spread an application for party membership out on a table and wrote these words: "During the grand democratic reform movement I yearned for the opportunity to stand some day under the party flag and take the oath of membership in the Chinese Communist Party. After 1958 I no longer dared to hold this hope." At this point he could no longer control his excitement and he stopped writing.

It was on another still night in January 1975 that his eldest daughter said to him, "Father, I want to join the youth league, and the league organization at school has asked me to write a paper about my comprehension of your mistakes. What should I write?" When he heard these

words he was grieved: His daughter's wish to join the youth league was fine, but what need was there for her to actually do so when she had already rid herself of the label of bourgeois rightist? He said to his daughter: "Your father wants only to be a party member without joining a party organization. Isn't it enough for you to be a youth league member without joining a youth league organization?" When the girl heard this she cried. He was unable to sleep that night after upsetting the child, and he did a lot of thinking. Finally he wrote a report of self-criticism for his daughter. Several years went by. The party Central Committee smashed the "gang of four" with one blow, and his understanding of the party improved greatly. He summoned his courage and applied for admission to the party. Before long his incorrect identity as a bourgeois rightist was rectified, and he was appointed deputy director of the Xiongjiaban Coal Mine. His desire to join the party became even stronger. Now that the party organization has asked him to fill out an application for party membership, he is indeed thrilled!

When Yu Laifa [Q151 Q171 4099], the mine director, received Shen Yunshu's application for party membership, he was quite pleased to fill in his name and opinion as a sponsor. Since the time that Shen Yunshu was incorrectly labeled a bourgeois rightist, he had been working as a technician in the mining area under Director Yu's leadership. For more than 20 years this comrade had worked hard and borne criticism without complaining, persevered year in and year out in the pits alongside the workmen, made many technological innovations, and overcome a number of difficulties related to production. In 1978 Shen Yunshu was cited as "an advanced scientific and technical worker" of Hubei Province and of the city of Huangshi; in March 1979 he was cited as "a model worker" of Huangshi. How could such a comrade not be welcomed into the ranks of the party?

In October last year Comrade Shen Yunshu was accepted as a probationary party member. He enthusiastically said: "Nothing brings a person's full drive into play more effectively than the confidence of the party and the people." In June of this year the higher organization transferred him to the Songping Coal Mine to serve as first deputy director. He resolved to answer the party's confidence in him with concrete action, by doing a good job of running production.

The Venerable Doctor's 'Special Proposals'

On 28 May the planning group of the first session of the Huangshi 6th Municipal People's Congress received motions 207 and 208 which were not concerned with administrative policy, but were proposals for the use of Chinese herbal medicines to treat filariasis and chyluria and for the prescription of activated charcoal dust as a substitute for antibiotics to treat infants for diarrhoea. These two proposals were put forward by a 77-year-old medical doctor named Wang Baoying [3769 1405 2819].

Wang Caoying studied in Germany when he was young. He earned a Ph.D. at Berlin University, and held the post of lecturer in medicine there. After returning home he was a professor and Dean of Studies at Tongji University. Since liberation he has been continuously involved in medicine. He was also a delegate to the Third National People's Congress and deputy mayor of Huangshi. However, when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" went on the rampage this venerable doctor was accused of being "a reactionary academic authority" and "an evil Guomindang element from the old society," criticized and denounced, and sent to a cadre school to herd cows. People there knew that he was a medical doctor, and many of them came to him when they were sick. The pasture was the sickbed where he examined patients.

Today Wang Caoying is over 70 years old. He says: "The old horse in the manger runs a thousand li a day. I want to give the benefit of my effective years and my medical knowledge to the people and our homeland's four modernizations." He is currently deputy director of the No. 1 Municipal Hospital and vice chairman of the standing committee of the municipal people's congress. Even though the higher leadership considers him too old and will not let him work too much, he still examines patients in municipal hospitals 1 day a week, and he still insists on attending important meetings. Ordinarily he makes the best use of his time systematizing his clinical experience, reading domestic and foreign medical writings, and doing research on difficult and complicated cases of illness.

The venerable doctor brought the fruits of his research to the municipal people's congress and presented his proposed prescriptions in the form of motions, which were well received. The municipal public health bureau printed copies of the proposals and distributed them to all local hospitals for further study.

9292
CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

CRITICISM OF MAO PUT INTO PERSPECTIVE

Hong Kong QISHI NIANDAI [THE SEVENTIES] in Chinese No 9, 1 Sep 80 pp 8-11

[Article by Yin Huimin [3009 1920 2404]: "On the Question of Criticizing Mao"]

[Text] In the past few years, along with the continued in-depth development of the movement to expose and criticize the "gang of four," past cases of political injustice became rectified one after another. The earlier the years were pushed back, the weaker became the capacity of the so-called "towering crimes of the "gang of four" to explain everything away. True, the "gang of four" were butchers; but these butchers could only play the role of executer of orders given. What people must ask is: whose butchers were the "gang of four"? Who was the behind-the-scene protector of the "gang of four"? The answer to this root question is already known to everybody on the China mainland, but not made explicit by anyone.

When the Chinese Communist Party reversed the verdict in Peng Dehuai's case, this question was already touched upon; but it was only touched upon in passing: it was on the verge of being revealed, but not explicitly pointed out by anyone.

From the reversal of verdict in Peng Dehuai's case to the rectification of Liu Shaoqi's, what was reflected in the process was not only the result of the struggle between the "practice faction" and the "whatever faction," but also an attendant question of "right and wrong." Although in the expositions reversing the verdict, the Chinese Communist authorities exercised all the soul-searching necessary in order to "avoid mentioning the late emperor," they were forced to acknowledge this question of "right and wrong." The result of their attempt to "avoid mentioning the late emperor" was only to let people see more clearly how heavily immersed in feudal ideas the Chinese Communist Party was, but not in any slightest way a successful cover-up of historical truth.

This was why after Liu's case was rectified, the demand for criticizing Mao became even more urgent.

It Is Necessary To Break Down Superstition

To criticize Mao is to examine his faults. The Chinese communists were able in the past to criticize Liu, to criticize Deng, to criticize Lin and to criticize Confucius; but once the question of Mao Zedong is broached, they somehow prefer to use the phrase "appraising Mao" and not "criticizing Mao." There can hardly be any reason for this except as a demonstration of their feudal ideas.

In order to examine Mao's faults, it is first of all necessary to break down several superstitious obstacles.

The first superstitious obstacle is to say that the merits or demerits of someone of long-range significance must be left to the appraisal of posterity: Mao Zedong has already become a historical personality. In appraising a historical personality, it is very difficult to establish an objective standard because of different standpoints and viewpoints involved, not to mention that such an object of appraisal happens to be Chairman Mao, who ruled China for nearly 30 years. What was done right and what was done wrong, and the attendant grace and grievance during this period touched on all leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and government; those who incurred harm naturally resented it very much, but those who earned benefit also could hardly forget the care extended. Starting from these two contrasting angles, the appraisals people may grant Mao are bound to be considerably different. Hence some think that in the case of such a personality as Mao Zedong, it is best to leave an appraisal to the next generation.

But the question is that Mao Zedong's views on socialist revolution and economic development have not vanished along with his death. These views are up to this day still held among certain cadres and they are deeprooted; not a few persons even think that, apart from Mao's views, all are erroneous lines. Hence, if no serious criticism is conducted and only "inheritance" is undifferentiatingly talked about, then the personal worship that has been practiced over the years and the force of habit in following established conventions are bound to raise their heads again and become obstacles to reform. Pouring new wine into an old bottle, fitting sharply different policies into the framework of Mao's Thought, and thereby magnanimously calling it "comprehensive understanding of Mao Zedong Thought" might answer the need in political struggles temporarily, but if this is allowed to drag on too long, it is bound to mix right with wrong and confuse people's thinking.

Mao Zedong Thought does not exist in a vacuum but is embodied in policies and is influential on the country's fate and people's life. Certain policies and measures formulated in the past according to Mao's thinking have already had an actual impact on people's livelihood. For this reason, whether that thinking is good or bad and whether those policies

are successful or inadequate can by all means be inferred directly from this objective reality of people's life with personal gratitude or grievance not at all involved, and there is definitely no need to seek the answers from dogmatic prescriptions.

Furthermore, of the political and economic lines in the past few years--politically such as restoration of the electoral system, the proposing of the cadre tenure system and retirement system, and the elimination of promotion in the helicopter style; economically such as the promotion of enterprise autonomy, the relaxation of the restriction on private lots of land and trade in the market, emphasis on the principle of to each according to his work as a long-range policy--not one was carried out against Mao's way. The result of this practice not only proved that these new policies are welcomed by the people but also demonstrated that, insofar as these policies are concerned, it is no longer possible to make-do with the explanation that they represent a "comprehensive understanding" or "restoration" of Mao's thinking. In economics, the measure to return to order from disorder was actually to pull back the overhurried production relations and make them adapt to the level of production itself; the difference between this and the utopian fancy of continuously escalating and changing production relations in order to improve production power as advocated by Mao Zedong is really abundantly clear, and which is able to give a new life to economic development is also witnessed by everyone. If the conventional framework of Mao's thinking is accommodated any longer, that would be an insult to the people's intelligence and an insult to "seeking truth from facts." In this regard, the necessity of criticizing Mao is also not dependent on man's will.

Now, since the Chinese communists acknowledge the Cultural Revolution to be a catastrophe, then how are they going to appraise the guiding principle of the Cultural Revolution--Mao Zedong Thought? The second superstitious obstacle is to depict Mao Zedong Thought as the "crystallization of collective wisdom; that is to say, Mao Zedong Thought not only includes Mao Zedong's personal ideas but also includes the ideas of Zhou Enlai, Zhu De, Peng Dehuai, and even Liu Shaoqi, and it is cumulated from collective experience of the Chinese revolution. Even if Mao Zedong had made individual mistakes, Mao Zedong Thought has been always correct; criticizing Mao Zedong Thought is tantamount to challenging this collective product. When one hears this for the first time, it sounds almost reasonable. But people cannot but wish to ask: when he was alive, Mao Zedong did not seem ever to have such a generous attitude toward his thought, then why, after his death, can there be such a "collective" interpretation?

The third superstitious obstacle is: "Without Chairman Mao there would have been no New China"; the intention of this expression is to indicate how great Mao Zedong's merits have been and how, compared to his merits, insignificant his faults really are. This is contrary exactly to the

foregoing view. The foregoing view is to "collectivize" Mao Zedong Thought; but now this one wishes to "individualize" the merits by which New China was established. These views are different, but their goal is the same.

Actually, the expression "Without Chairman Mao there would have been no New China" is meaningless from the Marxist point of view. Although Marxists by no means denies the role of heroic personalities in history, it basically regards such heroic personalities as products of the time in which they lived; hence, without Chairman Mao, there would still have been a New China, because the relevant time would have created another heroic personality. Furthermore, revolution is not an individual's isolated activity. If "Without Chairman Mao there would have been no New China," then people must ask: could there have been Chairman Mao without Zhou Enlai, Zhu De, Liu Shaoqi, or without hundreds and thousands of revolutionary devotees putting their lives on the line? Could there have been Chairman Mao without the general ideological consciousness of the masses of the people? In the history of France De Gaulle is no doubt a heroic personality; yet during his presidency under the Fifth Republic, his achievements were by no means outstanding and the people had plenty of complaints, and as a result he was forced to quit by way of a referendum. Therefore, some say that a great people tends to be impersonal about its heroes.

The reason a revolution succeeds is because its leading personalities are able to adapt to the tide of the time, reflect the demands of society, and share the rhythm of life and aspirations with the masses of the people. If a leading personality eventually places himself not amongst the masses but above them, deviates from the wishes of the people and deviates from the collective will of the comrades who were originally bound in a life contract with him, then he would be advancing in a direction other than that of revolution, and he would be following not revolution but reaction. On this point, the road followed by Mao Zedong has been similar to that of Stalin.

A Kind of "Socialist Revolution" Theory

The two major points raised by the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in criticizing Stalin had to do, first, with the question of personal worship and, second, with Stalin's theory that the further society advances toward socialism, the sharper becomes its class struggle. In these two aspects, Mao Zedong not only followed Stalin as his teacher but did even better than his teacher. In terms of personal worship, not only did he behave just like Stalin in exaggerating his own role up to an inappropriate degree and in placing his power in a position opposite to collective leadership, but he even let his little Red Book exercise the rule over China, thus replacing the scientific basis of rule with his "four volumes of magnificent works" and making things

ridiculous. The so-called theory of ever-sharpening class struggle was also the basic content of Mao Zedong's "continuing revolution." "After Mao's death, the Chinese communist authorities once attempted to explain this "continuing revolution" with expressions like technical revolution and others also made by Mao; this was intended to make excuses for him." Stalin used this theory as the pretext for his persecution of those who differed with him; Mao Zedong likewise took this as the "theoretical basis" for attacking comrades whose opinions were not the same as his. Mao Zedong, of course, followed the example of Stalin, but Stalin in turn indicated that this "socialist revolution" theory was taken from Lenin. In his speech given on 1 April 1929, Stalin indicated: "Lenin taught us: only through stubborn class struggle can the classes be eliminated, and under the condition of dictatorship by the proletariat, class struggle is bound to be more fierce than it was before the dictatorship of the proletariat." He also cited Lenin's words to prove the correctness of this point of view, since Lenin said: "The elimination of the classes must be accomplished through long-range, hard and stubborn class struggles. After the overthrow of bourgeois power, after the breakdown of the bourgeois state, and after the establishment of proletarian dictatorship, class struggle is not necessarily going to disappear, ... but only changes its form, and in many respects becomes even more fierce" ("The Question of Leninism," p 270).

The two formulas thus derived therefrom by Stalin were: elimination of the classes through the proletariat's fierce class struggles--Lenin's formula; entry into socialism through the dying off of class struggle and capitalist growth--Bukharin's formula. Basing himself on this, Mao Zedong later also attached the label "theory of the dying off of class struggle" to Liu Shaoqi.

But the question is: these words of Lenin are from his article "Salute the Hungarian Workers," which was written in May 1919 in celebration of the founding of the soviet regime in Hungary. That is to say, what was expressed here was Lenin's view in the period of "wartime communism." During that period, the dictatorship of the proletariat in Lenin's eyes "is not subject to restriction of the law, and relies on violence" ("The State and the Revolution"); the socialist revolution in his understanding was based on the blueprint of "The State and the Revolution," which "directly enters" socialism by means of putting politics in command and class struggles. But, after 3 years of experiment, he was forced to admit in 1921 that this "direct entry" approach was a failure, whereupon he changed his course and carried out the new economic policy. Stalin used Lenin's words in his "left"-leaning period to attack Bukharin; this was an application of the art of power struggle. Even Stalin himself admitted in the "Textbook on Political Economy" he edited just before his death that "the law of bringing about the transition from the old state of society through explosion is necessary in a society divided into hostile classes, but in a society like socialist society in which there are no longer hostile classes, it is definitely no longer necessary" ("Textbook," p 612).

After the Cultural Revolution, the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, with Mao Zedong as its head and the "gang of four" as its mainstay, continuously cited Lenin's words in his "wartime communism period" as its theoretical basis; apart from the temporary service it rendered to their power struggle, this practice merely indicated their ignorance in respect to history.

The resolutions of the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party criticized Stalin's dictatorship and despotism; at the same time, also negated Stalin's "socialist revolution" theory and mode of economic development, and acknowledged that the economic development of socialist states might follow different paths. The 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party also had an impact on the Chinese Communist Party. In September 1956, the measures undertaken by the 8th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party to add a vice chairman and eliminate "Mao Zedong Thought" as the guiding principle were meant to deter the repetition of personal worship and dictatorship. Resolutions of the 8th Congress also pointed out that "History of the system of class exploitation has basically come to a close," "the principal contradiction within the country... is the contradiction between the advanced socialist system and the backward social productive forces." This indicated that during the period of socialist revolution, it was no longer possible to explain the development of social relations with this narrow proposition of "contradiction between socialism and capitalism." The ownership of "state capitalism," with instruments of production under the control of the state, giving rise to the question of bureaucracy; socialist transformation, with reliance on administrative power for its propulsion, often leading to the dislocation of production relations and productive forces; contradictions in economic planning such as those between accumulation and consumption, between investment and distribution; and the phenomena of "imbalance" and periodic convulsions resulting from blind pursuit of speed: all of these turned out to be new contradictions during the transitional period. These contradictions were different from those of the past; hence they could not be solved by the nonchalant fitting of "class struggle" into the conventional framework.

Next, the "principal contradiction" mentioned in the resolutions of the 8th Congress also indicated that, in terms of the nature of production relations and productive forces, it was not a case of the former falling behind the latter, but the latter falling behind the former: that is, the transformation of production relations was already overdone and had become a case of helping the sprouts to grow by pulling them up, so that they became dislocated from the corresponding level of production itself; consequently, not only was it impossible to promote the development of productive forces, but the effort had given rise to an obstructive effect. In order to solve this contradiction, the policy needed should be a readjustment of production relations toward the "lower" end so as to adapt to the situation encountered. In this regard, the political report

submitted by Liu Shaoqi at the 8th Congress, Zhou Enlai's Report on the Proposal of the Second Five-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy," as well as the statements of Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Bo Yibo and Deng Zihui all basically reflected this demand.

The basic tune of the 8th Congress was: the question of which one was going to triumph over the other between socialism and capitalism was already solved (Liu Shaoqi's words); large-scale, turbulent class struggles of the masses had in the main come to an end (Zhou Enlai's words).

In respect to the "socialist high tide" single-handedly aroused by Mao Zedong in the first half of 1956, this point of view was naturally the "low key" with which he could hardly agree. The "self-examination" submitted to the "Zhongnanhai Brigade of Revolutionary Rebels" by Liu Shaoqi on 2 August 1967 also mentioned that Mao Zedong had expressed opposition to the passage of the resolutions of the 8th Congress which suggested that "our principal domestic contradiction...is the contradiction between the advanced socialist system and the backward social productive forces."

Actually, Mao Zedong disagreed with the criticism against Stalin as launched by the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party from the very beginning. When Mikoyan led a delegation on a visit to China less than 2 months after the 20th Congress, Mao stressed to Mikoyan that Stalin's "merits outweighed his demerits," so that it was necessary to "conduct concrete analyses," "give a comprehensive appraisal." This viewpoint was developed into an article entitled "Concerning the Historical Experience of Proletarian Dictatorship" (RENMIN RIBAO, 5 April 1956). This article acknowledged the struggle against individual worship launched by the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, but expressed disagreement with the criticism of Stalin's "socialist revolution" theory by the Soviet Party. This can be seen from the passage following this statement in the article: "There have been some naive ideas according to which there would seem to be no longer any contradictions in a socialist society."

At the end of 1956, the article "More on the Historical Experience of Proletarian Dictatorship" published in RENMIN RIBAO further denied that Stalin's mistakes originated from the defects of the system; for the sake of rectifying these mistakes, it is of course not necessary to 'rectify' the socialist system." According to Snow, these two successive articles were both authored by Mao Zedong himself. If this is true, then Mao Zedong's point of view was obviously that the system itself did not need to be changed and the problem lay with man, with man's thinking. Conceived in this regard was thus a large-scale mass movement developed on the basis of socialist education and ideological struggle and the whole model of "promoting" productive forces through changes in production relations. The Great Leap Forward was the first experiment of this model; the Cultural Revolution was the second

experiment. The rise of the Cultural Revolution was therefore due to the fact that Mao Zedong did not admit the failure of his Great Leap Forward.

Economic Development and the 'Supply System'

What was reflected in the economic policy under the guidance of the above theory was the extreme left attitude of "seizing the day." Put in Peng Dehuai's words, the case was, namely: "In the method of thinking, strategic deployment and concrete measures, long-range principles and current steps, the whole situation and partial situations, and big collectives and small collectives are often confused with each other. . . requirements that can be met only in several years or several tens of years are changed into targets that must be achieved in a year or several months" ("Statement of Views"). The upshot of a substitution of economic laws by politics in command was of course a deviation from realities.

An overall examination of Mao Zedong's views on economic development cannot be done in this short article. Here I might as well take the "supply system" as a clue to discuss a little the initial relationship between Mao Zedong and the "gang of four."

During the Yanan period in the past, food provisions for the Chinese communists, because of the prevailing united front, were allocated by the central authorities, and a supply system was carried out amongst their troops. But, after the founding of their state, a wage system, under the overall plan of the state economy, had to be followed. Zhou Enlai, therefore, pointed out in his "Report on the Work of the Government" in September 1954 that the supply system "played a major role in the period of revolutionary wars but contradicted the principle of payment based on labor and the economic accounting system, and has hence become more harmful than beneficial today"; it was therefore necessary to "gradually change the supply system into a wage system." To each according to his work was originally a long-range principle; but when Mao Zedong started the Great Leap Forward movement in 1958, he proposed the question of the supply system at Beidaihe meeting and wanted to set up people's communes, carry out a semi-supply system, and gradually move on to a full supply system. After that meeting, there appeared an article in No 6 of the Shanghai JIEFANG [LIBERATION] fortnightly: "Eliminate Ideas About Legal Rights of the Bourgeoisie." The author was Zhang Chunqiao. In order to fall in with Mao's viewpoint, this article especially stressed the "life under the supply system of a communist nature" during the Yanan period, "with no thought of paying any wages and still less of carrying out any 'piecework wage system.'" A relationship between Mao and Zhang was thus established, and for this reason Mao also personally sponsored a discussion on legal rights of the bourgeoisie. According to a retrogressive statement made by RENMIN RIBAO

director Wu Lengxi in his "preliminary self-examination" during the Cultural Revolution, "Chairman Mao gave me the article Zhang Chunqiao published in Shanghai, and personally added an editor's note to it to basically affirm its viewpoint, asking me to push it in RENMIN RIBAO and launch a discussion. In my own thinking at the time, I also agreed with Comrade Zhang Chunqiao's article, because the basic thinking in the article was what had already been mentioned by Chairman Mao at the Beidaihe meeting in the summer of that year. But after the discussion was launched, it touched upon some rather broad problems...in relation to many questions of current policy, especially the question of the wage system;...the result of the meeting basically negated the viewpoint of Comrade Zhang Chunqiao's article or, that is to say, resisted Mao Zedong Thought, resisted Chairman Mao's directive" (HONGSE XINHUA [RED NEW CHINA], May 1968, No 43).

The relationship between Mao and Zhang was not only uninterrupted pursuant to this impasse about the "semi-supply system" in the people's communes but was becoming even closer and closer thereafter. After the Cultural revolution, Mao Zedong still could not forget, in 1969, the fact that the Red Army had in the past practiced the "supply system" without paying attention to legal rights of the bourgeoisie and thereby developed into a huge army. The relationship between Mao and Zhang also continued forward, with the publication by Zhang Chunqiao in the magazine HONGQI of his article "On Overall Dictatorship Over the Bourgeoisie" in April 1975 as its high tide.

Undeniably, "legal rights of the bourgeoisie" constitute an important theoretical question in Marxism. Marx pointed out in his "Critique of the Gotha Program" that because socialism was developed from the capitalist society, therefore it still carried in various aspects, e.g., in the economic, moral and spiritual aspects, traces of the old society in which it was conceived. This was the reason why bourgeois rights were able to exist for a long time in the socialist society. Bourgeois rights would become extinct, as a matter of fact, only in a situation in which the transition [from socialism] toward communism is being accomplished; but in order to attain this situation it would be necessary to effect a transition from collective ownership toward ownership by the whole people, a transition from "to each according to his work" toward "to each according to his needs," and to eliminate "the three great differences." These prerequisites were of course all rather remote goals. If the suggestion of the question of bourgeois rights were meant to cope with the expansion of the three great differences and wage differences between the classes, it would still have had its realistic meaning; but the question would be with what attitude should one treat such phenomena. One attitude would be to recognize that the realization of the above-mentioned remote goals must be based on an extremely high level of productive power and that it cannot be accomplished at one stroke. In the process of economic development, it should be recognized that differences

can stimulate the growth of production, and therefore their existence can only be necessary. Another attitude would be to proceed from the egalitarian viewpoint and to solve problems by the mode of equalization, thus stressing the substitution of material stimulation with spiritual stimulation. What effects policies formulated according to these two different attitudes would have on economic growth, however, is not a "theoretical" problem requiring argument.

The argument about bourgeois rights, because it touched upon the principle of distribution to each according to his work and therefore was a rather realistic question, not only affected wage policy but also affected labor enthusiasm. The reason the semi-supply system at the people's communes, such as the slogan "Eat Without Paying," could not continue was because the level of productive power at the time was fundamentally incapable of providing the basis for carrying out this policy. Apart from actual conditions, such empty talk about ideological struggle and socialist education was of no help to coping with realities. Not only was there not going to be a transition from the semi-supply system toward a full supply system, but the former even caused the entire economy to slide toward the brink of collapse in not more than a few months. Yet Mao Zedong never acknowledged the fact of this failure.

After the anti-rightist movement, intellectuals outside the party became already inhibited like cicadas in the winter, those who dared to hint at any admonition or who ventured to criticize the Great Leap Forward policy were all "comrades within the party." Peng Dehuai's "anti-party clique" was, of course, one example; Wu Han, Deng Tuo, Liao Mushi, etc., too, were without exception all "comrades within the party." This led Mao Zedong to the thought of instituting a "wholesale replacement." After the Cultural Revolution, talkative and ingratiating fellows like Zhang Chunqiao naturally became successors, but China's economy also entered a dark period.

Mao Zedong's Path

Looking back at the history of this past period, what enlightenment have we derived? Whether Mao Zedong's original motive in instigating the Cultural Revolution was to counterattack other people's allegoric admonition aiming at him ("Hairui's Dismissal from Office") or to restore his absolute authority in the party and government (unified leadership), the Cultural Revolution itself undoubtedly was meant as a blow against bureaucracy; this cannot be obliterated. The fact that the Red Guards in those days were ready to respond to every call and rise with vigor indicates that they were also inspired by this ideal. But when the dust settled and they felt that they were deceived, their ideal also was dashed to the ground. Because they discovered that "after the departure of the old lord, came the young masters," and the young masters prove even more fierce and evil than the old lord, and more bureaucratic, more

privilege too. Why, in the case of a vegetable-hawking country woman and a worker of a state cotton mill of proletarian background, once they climbed up the ladder of power, would they put up a different outlook? Why did years and months of class education and ideological struggle not have any effect on them? In the final analysis, it was still a question of system. Mao Zedong was of the opinion that the system was no problem and the problem lay with people; but facts proved that his thinking was wrong. In terms of Mao Zedong himself, what astonishes people is that history actually repeated itself again, and the mistakes made by Stalin were all "inherited" by Mao Zedong. This single point sufficiently illustrates that a reform of the system is necessary. The recent prevailing interpretation has been to attribute past faults all to feudal thinking, as if this can be an all-effective fig leaf. No one can deny that feudalism has left some remnant poison; but feudal remnant poison also must have the necessary soil in which to exist in order to grow the resultant poisonous sprouts, poisonous flowers, and poisonous fruits. What should be discussed, therefore, is why the reputedly superior socialist system should be able to provide such a piece of fertile soil.

Criticism of Mao is a means but not an end; the reason such criticism of Mao is necessary is because the failings of the system have been reflected in him in a concentrated manner. As a leadership personality, Mao Zedong was able to elevate himself above the state, above the party; he was able to allow his wife to draft at random circulars for the party Central Committee (and yet she herself was not even a member of the Central Committee, as pointed out by Witke in her "Comrade Chiang Ching"); he was able to allow his wife, his nephew to lead a bunch of talkative and ingratiating fellows to uphold his "Thought" and take control of party and government power; he was able to take advantage of his absolute authority, threaten to take people to the hills to fight a guerrilla war, and start large-scale movements of struggle without going through the democratic process, thereby making the 800 million people as materials for experiments on his conceptualizations. Thus, under measures adopted in accordance with his economic thinking, which was oriented toward helping the sprouts to grow by pulling them up, he took the affairs of state and the livelihood of the people as his playthings. Perhaps some regard this precisely as a demonstration of his romantic spirit; but economic policies are concerned with people's life and death, and they must not be undertaken without a sense of caution and prudence. As I recall the time after the failure of the Great Leap Forward, when waves of refugees surged forth in Hong Kong and Macao, with those faces of sorrow and bitterness, and as people think about the floating corpses on the sea during the Cultural Revolution period, who would have any mind to "appreciate" the great leader's debonair and romantic spirit?

True, revolution includes violence. If we recognize this point, then perhaps from the viewpoint of the socialist revolution and economic development advocated by Mao we can describe this lightly as a tragedy

of idealism; but who are the bearers of this tragedy? As for violence, there is revolutionary violence, there is also counterrevolutionary violence. In order to insist on the correctness of his "Thought," Mao Zedong did not mind dealing with his comrades with the means reserved for his enemies, thus persecuting them until death; yet they were still led to cry even just before their death: "I did not oppose Chairman Mao..." Was this revolutionary violence?

If we are aware of all this, then we know what kind of path Mao had followed after the Great Leap Forward.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MISSILE, NUCLEAR, SPACE TECHNOLOGY CAPABILITIES EXAMINED

Hong Kong DONGXIANG [TREND] in Chinese 16 Sep 79 pp 14-17

[Article by Fang Jincheng [2455 6855 1004]: "China's Missile, Nuclear Fission and Space Technology"]

[Text] 8,000-Li Range ICBM

Western diplomatic officials in Beijing have disclosed that China has conducted three medium-range missile tests this year, and that two of them were launched from the Wuzhai area in the western part of Shanxi Province on 7 January and 15 July. The third test was launched from the northern part of Gansu Province and the target area was Lop Nor in Xinjiang, a range of approximately 1,900 kilometers.

Approximately 2 months ago, after China celebrated its "1 August" Army Day, the New China News Agency released several types of photographs taken during missile launchings which showed ground-to-ground, ground-to-air, ship-to-ship, ship-to-air and other types of missiles. A large number of western diplomats in Beijing are military attaches. One of them from a Middle Eastern country said that the level of achievement in China's missiles has broken away from the coattail of the United States and the Soviet Union and taken a path of its own.

In February of this year, a limited war erupted between China and Vietnam. The start of this war, however, was no small matter for Beijing because it had to be courageously carried out in preparedness against Soviet intervention, even of a large-scale provocation. In dealing with the Soviet polar bear, it is not possible to take things lightly. The way that Beijing has stepped up its missile tests this year, as well as the recently NCNA-released photographs of three types of China-built military aircraft (a medium-range subsonic jet bomber, a supersonic attack plane and a high-speed fighter), shows that China, in the course of advancing the four modernizations, has achieved outstanding success in the modernization of its national defense.

The International Institute for Strategic Studies in England recently issued its annual report pointing out that China has built an 8,000-11 ICBM which is believed to have been placed in the actual combat order of battle. The report said that China's ICBM maximum-range launching test would require setting up a target area in the Indian or Pacific Ocean. The test, however, has not yet been conducted. Even so, this does not mean that success has not been achieved with this type of missile. The fact that China has used ICBM's to launch man-made satellites shows that achievements have been made in this area. The report confirmed a number of China's achievements. First, starting in 1976, China already has 3,000-11 range ICBM's in its arsenal and its present nuclear strike capability can cover a large part of the Soviet Union. Second, China has stockpiled several hundred nuclear warheads and this number continues to increase. Third, China's tactical air force can carry small nuclear weapons for aerial attacks. Moreover, its medium-range TU-16 bombers can make nuclear deliveries within a radius of 2,000 11 (3,200 kilometers).

China's military affairs, especially nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, have been kept secret. During this year's 5th Session of the 1st National People's Congress, however, an exception was made in which China's 1979 annual military budget was revealed to be 20.23 billion RMB (equivalent to US\$12.88 billion). It was also stated that in order to counter Vietnamese aggression and sabotage, military expenditures would have to increase. In addition to the troubles at the Sino-Vietnamese border, instability has also developed along the Sino-Soviet border. The Soviets have harassed commune members in the Tacheng area of Xinjiang Province, killing one individual and injuring another. This and the incursion of a Soviet helicopter into Xinjiang's territorial airspace show that such actions are intended to go along with Vietnamese provocation at the southern borders. The Soviets have created a tense situation on the Sino-Soviet border and stepped up the cold war to put China's policy to open up to and carry out of the four modernizations in check. Against this kind of background, it is of great urgency for China to strengthen its national defense. If China does not speed up the modernization of its national defense, the other "three modernizations" in industry, agriculture and science and technology will also be without any safeguards. Today, the Soviets and the Vietnamese have put a pincer movement on China from both the north and the south, and this unfavorable and threatening situation is one which China must reckon with for a considerably long time to come. In August, U.S. Senator Jackson visited Xinjiang and asked about China's defense against the Soviet Union. A local cadre replied, "We can mobilize 200 million militiamen." This shows that China's strategy against the Soviets is defensive. It is correct that a large number of militiamen added to the regular army can put the invading Soviet armies into a passive position. But what if the Soviets are not fooled and do not deploy a large number of divisions and regiments into Chinese battlefields, choosing instead to harass at the borders and, moreover, use nuclear weapons to concentrate at destroying the national defense

industries located in the northeastern and northwestern parts of China. Then, what actions can be taken to retaliate? The only answer is nuclear weapons. This would mean it is essential to develop an effective nuclear retaliatory capability so that it would be possible to deter a Soviet surprise nuclear attack. An effective nuclear retaliatory capability that includes nuclear bombs, carrier rockets, bombers and a tactical nuclear air force is China's arms expansion objective. To have such a capability it is not necessary to have a large number of nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union, in striving for world hegemony, has built up a military force superior to that of the United States, which makes it the most powerful in the world. In order to protect its interest in various parts of the world, the United States cannot help but deal with this seriously. As a result, the situation has developed into a nuclear arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union. China, however, will have no part in this rivalry for world hegemony. Therefore, every time a nuclear test is conducted, it is described as a limited nuclear weapons development. In confronting the Soviet Union and the United States which have the nuclear capability to destroy the world 40 times over, even if China does not want to compete with them in numbers, it still has to maintain high-quality standards in its nuclear capability so that if the Soviets launch a full-scale attack, they will not be able to escape a retaliatory attack, which will make them think twice about it.

Eight Satellites and Multiple-Stage Rockets

While the Chinese authorities have not disclosed their actual missile capability, the numerous times China has successfully launched man-made satellites is sufficient to show that it possesses multiple-stage rockets. In early July of this year, a Chinese Space Science and Technology delegation paid a visit to Japan and one of its members, during an academic symposium, revealed that China will soon launch another scientific satellite. China has never before publicized its plans for space exploration before having actually carried them out. But up until now we have yet to see the actual event. As it turned out, the United States in early August was the one to publicize that China had indeed launched a satellite in July but was unable to put it into orbit. The Soviet Union also announced that China had failed in the test. It can be said that scientific test failures are to be expected. After all, without failure how can there be success? If China had indeed already conducted such test it should say so. Such statement of the facts is even more necessary since the event was publicized worldwide beforehand.

Presently, there are only six countries in the world which have the capability to launch their own man-made satellites with their own rockets. China is one of them. As of now, China has orbited eight man-made satellites varying in weight from 1.2 to 1.5 tons into the earth's outer space. To launch a satellite weighing a ton into outer space, it is necessary to first have rockets with a considerably powerful thrust;

second, have either two-stage or multiple-stage rockets; and third, have precision computing and remote control technology. All three are very essential.

It was not until 1958 that China began research on developing rockets. At the time, the rockets developed were used for observation purposes. The earlier ones were liquid-fuel single-stage types, and they were only a half meter (46 centimeters) in diameter. On the other hand, in 1958, the Soviets had already launched a dog named "Linka" into outer space. Later on China, provoked by the break in relations with the Soviets and the withdrawal of their experts, concentrated efforts on developing missiles and nuclear weapons. At the end of the 1950's, it began building a 330-kilogram two-stage rocket with a liquid-fuel first stage and a solid-fuel second stage which would ascent to a height of 70 kilometers. It can only be used for weather observations. In comparison with the Soviet and U.S. ICBM at the time, it was considered "kid stuff." The Cultural Revolution began in 1966 and the late Premier Zhou Enlai also concerned himself with scientific and technological undertakings and ordered that a space technology research institute be established. In April 1970 the first man-made satellite was launched. The next year, 1971, the second satellite was launched. Later, in 1975, the third one was launched. Between the latter two dates there was a gap of 4 years. This was due to the interference of the "gang of four" who caused delay in research work. From the beginning of 1975, after Deng Xiaoping took charge of the work of the party Central Committee, research work returned to normal. From November 1975 to January 1978, five satellites were launched and all played an important role in making observation in the ionosphere and of solar particles.

The missiles used by China to launch the satellites were the CSS-2 and CSSX-4. These missile numbers were revealed for the first time by the Chinese Space Technology Delegation during its visit to Japan in July. According to U.S. estimates, the range of the CSS-2 is 2,400 to 4,000 kilometers and it is classified as a medium-range missile. The CSSX-4 that was used later is estimated to have a range of 11,000 kilometers and belongs to the ICBM category.

Recovering Satellites at Predesignated Areas

Another even more important achievement in China's launching of man-made satellites is its success in recovering them. This kind of technical capability was achieved in November 1975. To launch a man-made satellite into a planned orbit, it is necessary for the rocket to attain a speed of 7.9 kilometers per second. This is called the escape velocity, which is the minimum velocity required for an object to become a satellite. Since it is impossible for a single-stage rocket to attain the speed a satellite needs, generally a two-stage, three-stage and even a four-stage rocket is needed to increase the speed stage by stage, a very

sophisticated technology. However, the predesignated area where the satellite will return to earth for recovery requires even more precision calculation, telemetry and control technology. There are three difficulties associated with a satellite's return to earth. One is speed reduction. To reduce the speed of a satellite below orbital velocity, a small retro-rocket in the satellite has to be ignited by remote control. Moreover, when the retro-rocket is ignited, the satellite has to maintain its correct position so that it re-enters the atmosphere at a perfect angle that is neither too level nor too steep. This requires highly sophisticated satellite control and guidance technology. The second thing is protection against heat. A satellite has to be kept from burning up by atmospheric friction as it re-enters the atmosphere at a high velocity over 20 times faster than the speed of sound. The third thing is the landing. On its descent, a satellite has to open a parachute at a certain height to make certain that it will fall toward the predesignated area. The fourth satellite launched by China was successfully recovered. The seventh one returned to earth in December 1976 and the eighth one was launched on 26 January 1978 and successfully recovered 4 days later. These three satellites were all recovered by the "soft landing" method. Western observers have noted that the apogee of the eighth, 1.25-ton satellite, was 409 kilometers and its perigee 172 kilometers when it orbited over the territorial airspace of the Soviet Union. This required highly sophisticated equipment. Obviously, this satellite is no match for the U.S.'s 12-ton "Big Bird" military reconnaissance satellite. Experts, however, believe that China will concentrate its efforts on developing a new type of reconnaissance satellite similar to the U.S. "Agena-D." Weighing 2.5 tons, it would need an even more powerful rocket.

Will Astronauts Travel to Space?

China's man-made satellite launchings have sufficiently shown that it does possess ICBM's. With less weight being emphasized in new types of nuclear warheads, it would be necessary for delivery means to be overly powerful. China is continuing to improve the quality of its missiles in order to have the full capability to deliver nuclear bombs to target areas 8,000 li away. In this way, the entire Soviet territories would be within China's retaliatory range.

China has conducted numerous nuclear tests, including underground ones using tactical nuclear weapons, thus indicating it has both large and small nuclear weapons in its arsenal. According to estimates, a nuclear warhead with an explosive power equal to 4 million tons of TNT is already in China's nuclear arsenal. Moreover, it is not too large and weighs approximately 1 ton. Hence, it can be delivered by an ICBM as well as a medium-range bomber.

After the PLA General Staff issued the call in September 1977 for "the continued improvement of nuclear missiles," NCNA reported for the first time in July of last year that China had formed a ground-to-air guided

missile unit. In July of this year, Japanese military experts analyzed two photographs released by China which for the first time showed training in missile launchings; one photo shows the launching of a guided missile and the other shows the ground-to-air guided missile unit carrying out launch training). They believe that this guided missile unit, which China has named the "Second Artillery," possesses four types of missiles; the CSS-1 (range: 950 kilometers; throw-weight: 27 tons) the CSS-2 (range: 2,400 kilometers; throw-weight: 40 tons); the CSS-3 (range: 3,500 kilometers; throw-weight: no details); and the CSSX-4 (range: 11,000 kilometers). At the present, satellites are mainly launched by the CSSX-4 missiles which have the superior capability of the U.S.'s Hercules Missile and a throw-weight of approximately 200 tons. This shows that China needs only to further develop its technical capability in remote control and control and guidance and then the CSSX-4 missile can be developed into a multiple-warhead missile and can be used to launch people into space.

Last year, when the minister of the 7th Ministry of Machine Building Industry was visiting Japan, he in fact said, "We are in the process of completing the technology to launch a manned satellite." It is reported that China has conducted training of male and female astronauts. So it may be possible that one day Beijing will suddenly come out with the news that Chinese astronauts have traveled to space.

War Preparedness Against the Soviet Revisionists

In July of this year the Chinese PLA General Staff Department presented lectures on the "Knowledge of Modern Science and Technology and Knowledge of Modern Warfare," and middle- and high-level military officers and staff officers from the headquarters of units, all branches of the military, the National Defense S&T Commission, offices in charge of national defense industries, various military and political academies and offices of the Military Commission were organized to attend them. The lectures, taught by stages, were on such topics as scientific knowledge on such modern weapons as nuclear weapons, strategic and tactical missiles, infrared [devices], lasers and masers and the development and use of military systems engineering. In August of this year, on the occasion of the 52d anniversary of the founding of the PLA, the LIBERATION ARMY DAILY issued a call to the 4 million people throughout the armed forces that it is necessary to improve modern warfare technical equipment and, more important, for military officers to know how to apply modern warfare technology. This is an extremely urgent turnabout. In the war against Vietnam this spring, China won a significant military victory, but it nevertheless is deeply concerned about being inadequately equipped with modern technology. According to special reports, a large number of Chinese soldiers were killed and wounded by Vietnamese troops using Soviet-made laser weapons. Many also had their vision impaired by the lasers. Chinese tanks and artillery pieces used in the war against Vietnam were of the 1950's vintage and had limited capability in facing up to strong fortifications.

Chinese troops had to rely on morale, courage and close combat to break through many defense lines the Vietnamese troops had built on obstructive terrain. In the future, it is possible that the Soviet Union will directly send its advisors to engage in the testing of new weapons by taking advantage of the Sino-Vietnamese border dispute. Therefore, it is of utmost importance for China to step up the modernization of its military equipment.

In order to confront the Soviet threat, the Xinjiang Military District has been readjusted, upgraded and named the Urumqi Military Region so that it would be at the same level as the other 10 military regions. It is under the command of Wu Kehua (former commander of the Chengdu Military Region), has a 2,000-kilometer border with the Soviet Union and is an important strategic area. Moreover, China's nuclear plants are located in Xinjiang and Gansu. Xinjiang is huge in size, covering 1.6 million square kilometers, and is the main battleground to encircle the invading Soviet troops. Moreover, Chinese military leader Su Yu has also repeatedly emphasized the need to figure out means to direct a people's war under modern warfare conditions. In a speech to students of a military academy in January of this year, he said that there was no question of the necessity to use Mao Zedong's military thinking to direct and strengthen China's army building and to study military strategy and tactics. This, however, does not mean that Mao's military thinking needs no further development, much less that it should be indiscriminately copied word for word. Su Yu went on to say that some of Mao Zedong's military rules do not apply to today's reality, and that Mao had never spoken of the problems arising from a future war which require new explanations and new answers. For example, it is not possible to use rifles, machine guns, grenades and satchel charges to counter today's three-dimensional enemy attacks and enemy electronics defense systems. Rather, antitank artillery and various types of missiles are needed. Moreover, to wage large-scale motorized battles in flatlands, it is essential, first of all, to resolve the problem of providing antiaircraft cover.

PLA Deputy Chief of Staff Wu Xiuquan, on the occasion of receiving former Japanese defense officers, said that China is considering eliminating the present system of having no ranks because it felt that it does not meet the needs of today's modern army. During this spring, on the occasion of traveling to Japan on the "People's Ship," Su Yu, in his highest advisory capacity, paid visits to the installations of Japan's Self-Defense Forces and met with cadres there. He spoke a number of times about China's need to step up the modernization of its military equipment. The purpose of PLA Deputy Chief of Staff Wang Shangrong's present visit to Europe is the same as that of Wang Zhen's visit to England earlier this year, which is to try to get new military equipment from the West.

These examples show that the Chinese military is at a crucial turning point. On the one hand, the fundamental concept of a people's war has not changed, but on the other hand, those military principles which do not do apply to today's modern warfare conditions must be changed. The importance of this new military concept has been strengthened as never before by the war with Vietnam and the Soviet Union's stepped up provocations.

This 1 September marks the 40th anniversary of Nazi Germany's sudden attack on Poland which touched off the start of World War II. In commenting on this event, the Chinese pointed out that the Soviet Union's ambition is even greater than that of Hitler in 1939 and it is the world's most dangerous hotbed of war. In view of the fact that the Soviets are presently engaging in various activities to send Vietnamese and Cuban mercenaries to stir things up in Indo-China, Southeast Asia, the Red Sea area and the Middle East by carrying out overt aggression and covert subversive activities, it can be seen that they are continuing to make provocations to drive out U.S. and West European influence there. To an even greater extent, the Soviet Union utterly detests the way it is being confronted by China's alliance with the United States, Japan and Western Europe and by China's open policy. China has become a thorn in the Soviet Union's flesh and for this reason, not only have the Soviets strengthened their fleets in the seas of the Far East to pose a threat to the United States and Japan and encroach on Southeast Asia, but have also positioned 40 divisions along the some 10,000-kilometer Sino-Soviet border, which includes the Sino-Mongolian border, and have added a force of 1 million men and used more than 3,000 military aircraft for combat support. In addition, the Soviet Union's "Mintze" aircraft carrier and guided missile vessels had sailed to the South China Sea at the time of tense relations between China and Vietnam to serve as a threat to China from the east side. In terms of strategy, the Soviet Union's encirclement of China today is even worse than the previous U.S. strategy of isolation against China. As never before, U.S. interest and Japan's welfare are being jeopardized. To confront this critical situation, the only thing in China's strategy is to strengthen its military effectiveness and speed up its modernization of equipment to maintain war preparedness against the Soviets. The purpose of building up ICBM's and new types of military aircraft is to establish a deterrent force against the Soviets. Viewed from this angle, China is strengthening its combat effectiveness to establish capability to maintain peace in the Far East and the entire world.

Armaments

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TITLE: "Periodic Solution of Vibration of a Two-Degree-of-Freedom Body with Dampers in which Friction Is Proportional to the Displacement"

SOURCE: Beijing BINGGONG XUEBAO [ACTA ARMAMENTARII] in Chinese No 3, Sep 80 pp 1-11

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: This paper studies a periodic solution of forced vibration of a two-degree-of-freedom body with friction dampers. It discusses the conditions in which the road excitation is simplified to the harmonic support motion and the friction is proportional to the displacement of the body [tank chassis]. First, we derived the differential equation of motion of system. Because of the existence of friction, discontinuous terms with sign function $\text{Sgn}(\dot{x})$ appear in the equation, so there will be some difficulty in solving it. By means of the perturbation method we expand the solution in a power series in a small parameter ε and reduce the sign function $\text{Sgn}(\dot{x})$ to sign function $\text{Sgn}(\dot{x}_0)$ of the first approximate solution. Finally, we obtain

[Continuation of BINGGONG XUEBAO No 3, Sep 80 pp 1-11]

the nonresonance periodic solution of the system and come to some conclusions for vibrational properties.

AUTHOR: XIAO Feng [5135 1496]
WEN Shaobai [2429 4801 4101]

ORG: None

TITLE: "Acoustic Locating Techniques for the Burst Point in a Horizontal Plane"

SOURCE: Beijing BINGGONG XUEBAO [ACTA ARMAMENTARII] in Chinese No 3, Sep 80
pp 12-22

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: In this article, the formula for locating the burst point in a horizontal plane is developed on the basis of the assumption of the plane wave. The random error is reduced and the locating accuracy is improved by means of statistical theory and correlation analysis. Finally, the values for the correction corresponding to the original assumption are calculated.

AUTHOR: PENG Zhongji [1756 1813 0679]
WAN Daozheng [8001 6670 2973]

ORG: None

TITLE: "The Synthetic Study of Tetranitroglycoluril and Its Hydrolized Product"

SOURCE: Beijing BINGGONG XUEBAO [ACTA ARMAMENTARII] in Chinese No 3, Sep 80
pp 23-27

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: In 1965~1966, we synthesized a new explosive Tetranitroglycoluril and its hydrolized product 1, 1, 2, 2-Tetranitroethane (TNAE), the latter being a good intermediate to synthesize some other explosives.

TNAE is an unstable compound in H_2O , but its salts of K, Ba are stable. TNAE can react with NH_3 , CH_2O to obtain Dinitropentamethylenetetramine (DPT) like Methylenedinitroamine.

AUTHOR: ZHANG Wei quan [1728 4850 0356]

ORG: None

TITLE: "Research on the Projectile Configurations with Minimum Drag"

SOURCE: Beijing BINGGONG XUEBAO [ACTA ARMAMENTARII] in Chinese No 3, Sep 80
pp 37-44

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: This paper uses the variational method to calculate the configurations of a projectile nose with the minimum drag under the conditions that the sum of nose wave resistance and frictional resistance satisfies the extremes (Euler equation). This paper also analyzes and computes numerically the optimum nose L/D (length-to-diameter ratio), secant parabolic nose and tail contraction ratio and presents the calculated curve.

AUTHOR: CHEN Qingsheng [7115 1987 3932]

ORG: None

TITLE: "Analysis of Movement of Ball Rotor"

SOURCE: Beijing BINGGONG XUEBAO [ACTA ARMAMENTARII] in Chinese No 3, Sep 80
pp 45-55

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: The ball rotor, as an arming and safety device, has found wide application in the fuses for small caliber projectiles used in antiaircraft, aircraft mounted and ship-based guns as well as for recoilless gun projectiles. Its main advantages are that it is simple in structure, easy to manufacture and small in volume. By means of this device we can get an arming delay if the rotational speed of projectiles is low (e.g. $\omega \approx 9000$ rpm). The problem of arming delay may be easily solved if the ball rotor device is combined with a mechanism in which the safety part is made of meltable alloy (e.g., the fuse for small caliber antiaircraft guns). It is the centrifugal moment that causes the ball rotor to rotate, so that it is only used in fuses for spin projectiles whose rotational speed is about 9000-50,000 rpm. The reliability of the function of the ball rotor and the calculations of its arming time are based on the theoretical analysis of its movement. This paper

[Continuation of BINGGONG XUEBAO No 3, Sep 80 pp 45-55]

makes a theoretical analysis of the movement of the ball rotor by means of two non-inertial coordinated systems and introduces the differential equations of the movement of the ball rotor and the calculations of its starting time. Finally, the deviation of the center of the ball rotor from the axis of the projectile is discussed.

AUTHOR: ZHOU Lanting [0719 5695 1656]
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ORG: None

TITLE: "Behavior of Rigid-Plastic Cylindrical Shell under Explosive Loads"

SOURCE: Beijing BINGGONG XUEBAO [ACTA ARMAMENTARII] in Chinese No 3, Sep 80 pp 56-63

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: The behavior of rigid-plastic cylindrical shells under explosive loads has been studied as has the number solution of shell motion and stress field given in references by Odintsov and Baum. On this basis, this paper makes a further investigation and achieves an analytical solution according to the principle of energy distribution. Therefore, it is simple in calculation, compatible with real conditions and valuable to engineering application.

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ORG: 4009

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PLAN FOR SYSTEM OF SOCIALIST EDUCATION NEEDED

Beijing RENMIN JIAOYU [PEOPLE'S EDUCATION] in Chinese No 7, 20 Jul 80 pp 3-5

[Article by Yan Si [1693 1835]: "An Important Guiding Ideology for Promoting Educational Undertakings"]

[Text] In order to meet the needs occasioned by national economic development we must establish a socialist educational system that will be suitable for China and that will satisfy the demands of modernization construction. Instructions issued by the Party Central Committee call for the entire party and the whole nation to attach great importance to education, work hard in the 1980's to bring about a significant expansion of our country's educational undertakings, and lay the foundation for the establishment of the kind of educational system just described. To this end we need to comprehensively summarize our historical experience, define a guiding ideology that will be appropriate for the development of education, and work out an education plan and build an educational system that will be consistent with our experience and ideology.

I

Existing economic conditions are restricting the growth of education, despite the fact that education is playing a very significant role in the development of the national economy. Our country's territory is vast, its population is extremely large, and its economic and cultural development is highly uneven. Any plan for building an educational system must of necessity be based on the economy. In addition to the absence of economic equilibrium, our country has a diversity of geographic and climatic conditions and a variety of nationalities. These are all factors that strongly influence educational undertakings. Given these objective conditions, to apply a single solution to all problems and to expect educational undertakings in all districts to proceed simultaneously at a uniform pace would simply be impossible.

As far as education itself is concerned, the level of education and the distribution of schools vary among the different types of districts. There is also a disequilibrium of a different character--the diversity

of circumstances and existing problems among the various levels and types of schools. The scope of elementary education now includes 147 million people, but the outstanding facts about the system are the instability of the student body and the low quality of studies. Only 40-plus percent of the students who finish elementary school enter schools of a higher grade. The structure of secondary education (especially the senior middle school level) is that of a single unit. More than 90 percent of all senior middle school students attend ordinary schools. The difficulties that several million new graduates encounter each year when they attempt to enter schools of a higher grade or find employment have collectively become an acute social problem. Both higher education and technical secondary education are too small in scale and unsound in structure. There is an insufficient diversity of models for operating institutions at both levels, and the number and quality of capable specialists trained by this system do not meet our country's needs. As for adult education (also called social education), its development is not yet off to a good start, its foundation is very weak, and it cannot satisfy the desire of young workers, farmers and cadres to improve their education through advanced training or studies. Therefore, a plan for building an educational system must distinguish between the different types of districts, the different levels and types of schools, and the different models for operating schools. It will not be enough to formulate a sweeping series of aims applicable nationwide. We cannot wait while we "fill the gaps" throughout the nation and then raise the level of education at a uniform pace. Our country's limited financial and material resources will not permit this course of action, nor will the process of construction of the four modernizations. Of course, nobody really maintains that the development of education should be a response to a uniform set of demands. We should deal with the problems facing us by going a step further in understanding this objective law, acknowledging the disequilibrium, and making use of this law during the next 10 years as we strive to bring about a significant expansion of our country's educational undertakings--[an expansion] that will raise educational standards to their highest levels in history.

II

If we acknowledge the absence of equilibrium and go ahead and build our country's educational system on this admittedly uneven foundation, we will then be able to raise the scientific and cultural levels of all the people fairly rapidly, train capable personnel for socialist modernization faster, better, and more economically, and thus adapt more effectively to the demands occasioned by national economic development.

If we acknowledge the absence of equilibrium, then we must recognize the distinguishing conditions prevalent in each district, ascertain the various requirements, and adopt various measures that correspond to these different circumstances. Coastal areas and inland areas, cities and villages, plains and mountain areas, agricultural districts and stockraising districts, areas inhabited by national minorities, and other areas that

are economically backward and where the masses live in straitened circumstances-- each must be dealt with on the basis of the particular circumstances. We must carry development forward in a series of waves, apply high, moderate, or low standards in accordance with particular situations, and do more in some places than in others. As for models for operating schools, we need ordinary elementary schools, ordinary middle schools, simple elementary schools, and all types of vocational and agricultural middle schools; we need full-time schools, spare-time schools, correspondence schools, schools that teach by radio, and television schools. Localities with fairly good economic conditions and an adequate educational foundation must invest enough funds and manpower to improve their educational system as quickly as possible. Localities in which economic conditions are difficult and educational standards are low must proceed on the basis of their respective actual circumstances, vigorously and steadily promote educational undertakings, and progressively raise the level of education with the help of the state and advanced districts (although this assistance does not amount to much now, it is certain to steadily become more substantial in the future), so that in days to come they will acquire the kind of foundation they need in order to become advanced districts. Advanced districts should make full use of their own superior levels of education to train greater numbers of capable people and help less advanced districts with their economic, cultural, and educational development. Of course, backward districts should not make unrealistic demands on themselves when building their educational systems, but they can find their own strongpoints and set their own emphasis accordingly. We have already seen the progressive experience of Jilin Province with its operation of a work-study program, which has proven that proper use of all local resources in a productive enterprise such as developing a school system can be the foundation of a position of superiority with great potential for the future.

Henceforth for a considerable period of time, the technology employed by the various departments in charge of the national economy will be composed of advanced technology, intermediate technology, and traditional technology, integrated in uneven proportions. Districts, departments, and occupations and industries are certain to have a variety of standards with respect to the kinds of personnel they will want. Only by adopting many and varied forms of models for operating schools and by developing many and varied channels and standards for training capable people will we be able to bring the educational system into harmony with the development of both the national economy and science and technology, and thereby derive real benefits from the money invested in education. For example, educational undertakings from the county level down should be geared to the needs of the villages and be of service to all kinds of construction projects in the villages. In the cities we should devote major efforts to developing all kinds of vocational and technical education, vigorously promote secondary and higher education for adults, and adopt a system that will include full-time schools, work-study programs, spare-time education, correspondence courses, schools that teach by radio, and television schools, so that we will be able to provide all occupations and

industries with laborers and technical personnel in greater numbers and of increasingly better quality. At the same time, we have to set up a nationwide system of key schools--build a "little pagoda" of elementary schools, middle schools, and colleges that will provide excellent training for capable people and will play an exemplary and supporting role for other schools. We must pursue a balanced set of policies toward higher education. While energetically and steadily developing full-time higher education and devoting major efforts to developing varied forms of higher education for adults, we also have to concentrate enough strength at the outset to successfully build up a certain number of key institutions of higher learning and a group of key disciplines that together will constitute a "national contingent" which will measure up to advanced international standards and rapidly become the nucleus of our educational system and our scientific research efforts. This concept of the role of key schools calls for some of them to establish research institutes that will turn out persons with masters degrees and Ph.D.'s whose accomplishments will measure up to international standards.

During the past 31 years, 300 million people have graduated from elementary school in this country. If we properly implement the policies of the Party Central Committee and make great efforts for a period of time, another 300 million people throughout the nation will attain levels of education above elementary school graduation, and the ranks of our country's intelligentsia will be doubled. The formation of our "little pagoda" of key schools should fairly quickly foster the emergence of a "mountaineering expedition" composed of highly educated scientific and technical personnel of sufficient numerical strength. If we follow this proposed course of action, our nation's scientific and educational level will rise dramatically, and by the 1990's our country will be able to rely primarily on its own strength to solve scientific and technical problems that arise in the construction of modernization.

III

Acknowledgement of disequilibrium, which is a fundamental guiding ideology for promotion of educational undertakings, makes necessary corresponding reforms in the system of educational administration that will give full rein to the initiative of all districts, departments, enterprises, and commune groups in their operation of schools. The first step in building an educational system has to be the separate development of programs by individual provinces, cities, and autonomous regions based on the distinguishing conditions prevalent in each area. These programs can then be integrated with plans promulgated by departments under the Party Central Committee and the State Council to form a national program for the expansion of education. We recommend that such planning be governed by the principles of varying criteria and a diversity of models for operating schools. These principles certainly do not imply the absence of standards or the abolition of socialism. We have to keep in mind the bitter experience of the past 30 years; recall how frequent disregard for subjective and objective conditions caused great instability in the educational

system; deal properly with the relationship between demands and possibilities, popularization and the raising of standards, quantity and quality, and key points and ordinary matters; proceed on the basis of reality; and advance steadily. To this end it is necessary that the party take education seriously, fully recognize the status and the role of education in the construction of socialist modernization, conscientiously probe the laws that govern the development of education, and work earnestly to strengthen and improve its leadership in education work.

Education is the foundation for the training of capable people. It is not possible to depend on the labor force to perform naturally according to "human sea" military tactics. If we want to create a socialist civilization that is highly developed both materially and spiritually, we cannot do so with a single contingent of professionals and cadres who adhere to a socialist orientation and who possess real ability and learning. It would be impossible to build up a single contingent with all of its members possessing the same qualities. In this sense, building a socialist educational system that will fit in with the needs of the construction of modernization is a major program of fundamental importance with respect to the stability of the country and to the ensurance of successors to carry on the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. It would be completely incorrect to look upon education as purely a consumer enterprise, to think that we can wait until after the economy is flourishing to attend to education and, in accordance with this view, to fail to pledge the proper amount of money for educational enterprises, or to blindly reduce or divert funds intended for education. If we do not conquer this ideological problem, the struggle to bring about a substantial expansion of the educational system will be just empty talk.

The actual situation tells us the following: The level of education is not high in a number of economically prosperous, densely populated areas, and this is true to the extent that even elementary education is not genuinely universal and that many youths and middle-aged people are illiterate. Yet there are outstanding examples of successfully developed educational systems, such as those of Yangyuan County in Hebei Province, Huaide County in Jilin Province, Taojiang County in Hunan Province, Yanbian Prefecture, and Changtai in Fujian, all of which are areas that do not have very good economic conditions. The key to success in educational undertakings lies in the party's devotion to education and its leadership. The period of time needed to train capable people is fairly long; it takes a person 11 or 12 years of schooling to graduate from middle school, a total of 16 or 17 years to graduate from college, and about 20 years of education to obtain a graduate degree. This means that foresight is a necessary ingredient for the construction of an educational system. Building an educational system and training capable people call not only for satisfying in general the demands of the present, but also for consideration of long-term needs. Because it always takes 5 to 10 years for money invested in education to produce beneficial results, we have to attend to education as best we can under present economic conditions, so that the educational system will be adequately adjusted to the

state of the national economy and the state of science and technology 5 to 10 years from now. The construction of modernization will involve a major expansion of the national economy and the growth of science and technology on a large scale, and the need for education to keep up with this accelerated advance will make planning more and more difficult. Therefore we must successfully encourage the entire party and the whole nation to attach great importance to education, and we must implement forceful guiding policies. In accordance with the requirements set forth at the Fifth Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, every district and department, while making plans and arrangements for economic construction, must also show foresight and make corresponding plans and arrangements to train capable people and build educational systems. To do otherwise would result in far-reaching adverse consequences and would constitute a mistake of historical magnitude.

For the present, adhering to the spirit of the instructions issued by the central authorities and establishing both an education plan and an educational system that will be suited to the needs of national economic development constitute an important task which must be undertaken without delay. It will involve many aspects, including the nation's labor system and cadre system. Both groups need to summarize historical experiences and undertake a series of reforms that will be in line with the special needs of the new period. Accordingly we hope that, besides the comrades on the education front, central and local planning, labor, and economics departments, and especially party administrators in leadership positions at all levels will give their close attention to this task, make their own agendas, draw on collective wisdom and absorb all useful ideas, pool the efforts of everyone, formulate a good plan for the development of our nation's socialist educational system, and vigorously promote the training of capable persons to be specialists in all fields and the work of a large labor contingent.

9292

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

REFORM OF COLLEGE TEACHING METHODS URGED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by Chen Qingji [7115 1987 1015] of Fudan University:
"College Teaching Methods Must Be Reformed"]

[Text] The question of how our higher education should be conducted is an extremely important one which touches on many areas, including improvements in teaching methods and total mobilization of student enthusiasm and self-motivation for study.

The main teaching problems now found in our colleges are: teaching over-emphasizes the transmission of knowledge and neglects cultivation of the ability to perform independent work. Classroom teaching is mostly "spoon-feeding" which "fills the whole classroom," with very little use of heuristic or discussion methods. There is no skillful application of the principle of teaching students according to their aptitudes, but rather habitual "standardization" and "arbitrary conformity." The testing system is lifeless and does nothing to lead the students to apply their theoretical knowledge or analyze and solve problems. The substance of these problems is that our teaching sees students as passive recipients of knowledge and is thus unable to stimulate student enthusiasm and self-motivation for study. During the last 30 years we have produced many college students but few of these have been outstanding and this is in no small way related to the faults in our teaching methods. These teaching methods cannot remain unchanged. Here are a few suggestions for reforms:

1. Improve Classroom Teaching

The task of classroom teaching is not simply the imparting of knowledge. While the instructor is teaching he should teach study methods to the students, as this is even more important than imparting knowledge. The knowledge that a student can acquire during college is, after all, limited, and teaching

correct study methods to the student is like giving him a key which lets him unlock the treasure house of knowledge, so that after graduation he can study by himself and make creative developments in knowledge.

There must be opposition to the "spoon feeding" and "force feeding" teaching methods and promotion of the heuristic and discussion teaching methods. Some information need not be presented in the classroom and what is presented should be the main points and problems which the students cannot easily understand. Teaching requires skill in posing problems for the students to think over, with the teacher providing guidance and suggestions. Some problems need only be suggested but not developed, so that the students will discuss them themselves. In the upper divisions there should be courses devoted to writing reports and conducting discussions, the introduction of varying scholarly viewpoints and the latest developments in a given discipline, the organization of student discussion of special topics to allow them to express their own views and advance competition among differing views. Only in this way can we nourish habits of independent thinking and skills in problem solving to make the students capable of heuristic study and comprehension through analogy.

2. Implementation of the Principle of Teaching Students According to Their Aptitude

There are objective differences in student cultural foundations and learning aptitude and to ignore these differences and demand uniformity and standardization is not beneficial in motivating independence and enthusiasm in student study habits, which will permit them to make vigorous, lively progress, and it is not beneficial in developing outstanding students. Therefore, our teaching must implement the principle of teaching according to student aptitude. One good method of implementing this principle is by carrying out an academic credit system. We should also permit students who are studying according to the requirements of the teaching plan to overcome the current condition of excess narrowness in student knowledge by crossing professional lines and selecting cross-discipline courses under faculty guidance. Outstanding students should be permitted to select additional courses. Some students who have already mastered a course should be given credit by examination. Students can also be excused from attending lectures and take the examinations on the basis of self-study. A small number of outstanding students who have completed the courses required by the teaching plan may take early graduation or register for the graduate student examinations. The minority of students who have school difficulties may extend their education by a year or so.

Students should be encouraged to follow their own specialities and interests in forming academic societies, interest groups and research groups, to read widely in extra-curricular tests, to participate in scientific research activities or undertake specialized research, and they should be permitted to select their own research topics, conduct social investigations, collect materials, consult reference materials and write dissertations.

At present in all colleges, departments and professions there are overly strict restriction so that after a student gains admittance through examination he is "fixed for life" and cannot transfer to another university, department or profession. This does not agree with human laws of knowledge, special characteristics and interests. When taking the examinations many students are not very clear about the nature of the departments, curricula and professions and exhibit great blindness in filling in their areas of interest. Students who have definite abilities and interests should be permitted to study professions which will make use of their talents.

3. Improve the Testing Methods and Grading Methods

The goal of testing is to reinforce what has been learned, develop the application of theory and analysis to problems and to develop problem solving abilities, the latter being the most important. The comprehension of certain concepts and information does not imply the ability to apply it in explaining problems, or the ability to use theory to analyze and solve problems, as these naturally are dependent upon mastery over theoretical knowledge. Because of this, the determination of test questions is extremely important. Questions ought to be set according to emphasis on the basic principles of a discipline and using these principles to analyze and solve certain problems. Merely requiring students to repeat the content of classroom lectures or textual materials only encourages rote memorization and does not nurture the ability to do independent work or enable one to see the true level of a student. There should be more varied methods of testing and checking, for example, oral exams, written exams, open book, closed book, performance of experiments, planning, "writing papers" and so on. A class could also use two types of tests.

The colleges now generally use a hundred point system to record grades. This easily focuses student attention on testing and on methods of coping with tests. The hundred point system is difficult to handle, especially in the humanities, and it is very hard to explain the difference between 89 and 90 points. When the grades are so finely divided the only way to grade properly is to ask lifeless questions on such things as terms

and concepts. A grade is only a pale reflection of a student's success in studies, and it is preferable for grades to be more general, such as superior, above average, average, passing and failing.

4. Students Should Be Given Wide Scope and Encouraged in Independent Study.

Colleges now have too many class hours; the lower divisions are generally over 22 hours, with some as high as 30 hours, so that the ratio of student non-class to class time averages less than one to one. The students have very little discretionary time, so how will they be able to think profoundly about problems, read widely, broaden their intellectual horizons and learn in an independent, lively manner? There should be reductions in the present amount of required study time so that students have more time for free study.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

OUTSTANDING EDUCATORS EXCHANGE EXPERIENCES

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Aug 80 p 1

[Unsigned article: "An Inquiry into Education under the New Situation"]

[Text] Not long ago, over 100 outstanding educator representatives from 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous areas throughout the nation concluded their rest and experience activities in Jinan.

The summertime rest activities in Jinan for the national outstanding educator representatives were co-sponsored by the Ministry of Education and the National Committee of the China Education Union. The 108 outstanding educator representatives who participated in the activities were comprised of primary, middle and college teachers of 9 nationalities, including Han, Mongolian, Moslem, Tibetan, Uygur, Dong, Tujia, Manchu and Korean. They were able to have a complete rest at this seaside city, and moreover took this opportunity to exchange experiences in education and teaching and, especially, make inquiries into such questions as how to properly conduct the ideological and political education of young people and children and how to advance the students' knowledge under the new conditions.

All of the outstanding educators participating in the discussion felt that it is necessary to proceed from the basis of the special ideological features of young people and children in this new period to strengthen the school's ideological and political education by targeting education of moral character, the ideal future and patriotism and the means to carry out ideological education in areas of teaching. Teaching methods suited to the features of the new period must be discovered, with research not only on the backwards students but also on the ideological features of all students, including the superior ones. There should be a study of our past experiences in ideological and political education, and there must be continuation of the good traditions along with attention to discovering new methods.

How are we to advance the students' intellect? This topic elicited great interest and vigorous discussion from the outstanding educator representatives. They generally concluded that there is an obvious problem in current educational work, which is the overemphasis on promotions, with all sorts of examinations under a multitude of names, so that even the first grade of some primary schools have sealed examinations and constant grading. The teaching method is rote memorization, extra classes, and increased exercises for students, all of which overburdens both students and teachers and leaves the students little time for independent thought. Such an approach not only prevents students from gaining more knowledge, but more importantly, it restricts development of student intellect. They believe that these conditions must be thoroughly changed, and simultaneous with a strengthening in teaching of basic knowledge and basic skills, there must be conscious development of student intellect to make their learning more lively, to learn to make inferences, and to not only acquire knowledge but to also obtain both an interest in knowledge and an ability to use it. A few Beijing and Shanghai municipal education research organs have joined together with front line educators and already are carrying out educational experiments to develop student intellect. They have obtained pleasing results.

From their educational experiments they have learned the importance of studying both the theory of teaching and the science of teaching. Successful educational work first requires the guidance of advanced educational thought, because the mere reform of a few teaching methods will not solve the problem. There must be an understanding of the current situation foreign educational thought, absorption of what is advanced, summarization of our own educational practices and creation of our own science of education.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

THREE YEAR SYSTEM FOR SOME MIDDLE SCHOOLS

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jul 80 p 1

[Article: "Thirty-five Tianjin Middle Schools Change to Three Year System"]

[Text] In order to improve the quality of general middle school education, the Municipal and Districts Departments of Education jointly decided to change 35 middle schools from the 2 year system to a 3 year system. These middle schools are the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 20th, 31st, 32nd, 38th, 40th, 43rd, 45th, 54th, 55th, 61st, 78th, 79th and 102nd middle schools; the Hangu 1st, Tanggu 2nd, Chengyouzhuang 2nd, Nankai, Xinhua, Pingshan Road, Dongfanghong, Yan'an, Aiguo Road, Chentangzhuang, Xianyang Road and Lingdang Pavilion middle schools.

The students recruited this year will be taught according to the new teaching plan.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

MORE TIBETAN MEDICAL PERSONNEL IN XIZANG

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Sep 80 p 1

[Article: "Xizang Trains Over 10,000 Tibetan Medical Personnel"]

[Text] Lhasa, 5 Sep (XINHUA)--The Xizang Autonomous Region has trained more than 10,400 Tibetan medical personnel.

In order to train and enhance the medical technical level of Tibetan medical personnel, the Tibetan Autonomous Region has in recent years sent them at different times and in different groups to medical universities and colleges and hospitals in inland provinces and cities for advanced study, and at the same time it has opened different kinds of vocational training classes so as to provide many professional learning opportunities for Tibetan medical personnel. Through advanced study and learning, each of the 19 Tibetan doctors at the People's Hospital of Tagtse County can treat common diseases and recurrent diseases, undertake general internal medicine and surgical operations, and handle some critical illness. After becoming a formal doctor in 1974, doctor of internal medicine Ci Duoji [2945 1122 0679] undertook advanced study at the people's hospitals in Lhasa city and in Qianyang Prefecture of Hunan Province, which resulted in a quick advancement in professional techniques. Not long ago, in treating a patient who had a stubborn skin disease for 20 years, he daringly used a combined treatment including ultraviolet rays, acupuncture, and Chinese medicine, with good results. Shamagele [0084A 3854 2706 0519A], a Tibetan ear, nose, throat, eyes and teeth doctor, not only can now extract teeth, fill teeth, and treat common eye diseases, but also can perform the operation of removing cataracts. The local Tibetan masses called him "our own Haomenba (doctor)."

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

XIZANG INCREASES ENROLLMENT OF MINORITY STUDENTS

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 2 Sep 80 p 1

[Article: "Minority Students Account for 70 Percent of New Students Enrolled in Xizang Schools of Higher Learning"]

[Text] Tibetan and other minority students account for 70 percent of the new students enrolled this year in schools of higher learning in the Tibetan Autonomous Region.

In order to put into full effect the central government's recent instructions regarding Xizang's work, to fully realize the autonomy of nationality regions, and to enhance the training of scientific and technical personnel and cultural personnel of Tibetan and other minority nationalities in Xizang, the people's government of the Tibetan Autonomous Region decided that, beginning this year, enrollment of new students in schools of higher learning in the region are to be mainly for Tibetan and other minority students. Schools of higher learning in this region this year enrolled 220 new students, of which 154 are Tibetan and other minority students, and 66 are Chinese.

Schools of higher learning of some other brother provinces, cities, and autonomous regions enrolling students in Xizang also have taken Xizang's recent actual situation into account this year by suitably lowering the standard for enrollment, and they have enrolled Tibetan and other minority students for study in these schools.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

QINGHAI YOUTH ACTIVITIES STRESS ETHNIC CHARACTERISTICS

Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 12 Aug 80 p 1

[Article: "Qinghai CYL Assigns Work According to the Characteristics of Nationalities"]

[Text] Taking into account the characteristics of nationality regions, the Qinghai Provincial Committee of the Communist Youth League assigned such activities as training the league's minority nationality cadres and organizing young Chinese cadres to study the Tibetan language, etc., thus picking up the league's work.

When Comrades Hu Yaobang and Wan Li visited Qinghai on their journey in May, they told leaders of the provincial committee that the six points they mentioned at the meeting of cadres of the Tibetan Autonomous Region are basically applicable to Qinghai's situation and can be carried out accordingly. This indicates the direction for the development of work in Qinghai. In the process of learning and putting into full effect the instructions of the central government, the league's Provincial Committee first assigned three activities:

1. Strengthen the training of the league's cadres of minority nationalities by restoring the league's provincial schools, which had been suspended for 13 years. Participating in the study this term were the league's 60 cadres from counties and communes of six autonomous prefectures, including the Golo Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, the Haihai Mongolian, Tibetan, and Kazakh Autonomous Prefectures, etc. Also, the league's Yushu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture Committee and the league's Haidong Region Committee recently opened training classes and separately trained the league's 230 cadres in the organizations and communes of 14 counties under its jurisdiction.

2. Organize young Chinese cadres to study the Tibetan language. Recently, the league's Provincial Committee issued a document asking the league's organizations at all levels to educate and encourage young Chinese cadres in the study of the languages of the local minority nationalities, so as to be able to render services to the minority nationalities wholeheartedly. At present, in organizing young Chinese cadres to study Tibetan, the Yushu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture has established a learning system and put

into full effect in it the five aspects of guidance, teachers, teaching materials, time, and location. Under the support of the party's and league's organizations, league members and young employees of the Xining City's Commerce Bureau opened a Tibetan language class and a Tibetan language conversation class. In cooperation with related departments, the league's organizations for rendering services in trades and professions put up signs in the Chinese, Tibetan and Mongolian languages at such places as movie theaters, shops, post offices, railroad stations, etc.

3. Persistently shift the work emphasis of the Qinghai League to the right track of animal husbandry. To be able to make this change, the secretary and the vice director of the staff office of the League's Provincial Committee have visited the ranches of Dulan County's Balong Commune, taking along their personal belongings and making a thorough investigation and study. Riding on horseback, they have visited all the production teams of the entire commune and written down, on the basis of the firsthand materials they have mastered, the experiences of league members and youths, led by the League's Balong Commune Committee, in building up the ranches. They also planned to have the work experience exchange conference of the youths at the ranches, scheduled to be convened in August in Xining, moved to the pastureland of the Balong Commune. Recently, the leading comrades of the league's Provincial Committee, together with the working people, arrived at the Balong Commune and erected tents on the pastureland. They eat, sleep, and work there, actively preparing for this conference.

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